

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

VOL. VII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA. JULY 3rd, 1928

No. 17

## The Alberta Co-operative Institute Opens Historic Sessions

*Staff Correspondence*

## Secretary of U.F.A. Group Reports on Federal Resolutions

## Official News from Alberta Wheat Pool

*New Plan of Pool Elevator Operation*

## Discontinuance of Grants to "B" Class Fairs

*By M. Luchkovich, M.P.*

## Report of Alberta Government on Convention Resolutions



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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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V. VII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 3rd, 1928

No. 17

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farmers, expressing themselves through the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., have sought. It will be a step towards the realization of the end which the U.F.A., in all its activities, has constantly had in view. It will mean, to adapt one of the Premier's images, that the torch lighted by those who are today the veterans of our movement will be handed on, burning brightly, to a new generation for whom co-operation, in all its implications, will come to appear as the normal social life. It will give, we may hope, the definite assurance that the ground already gained shall be held, and that as Alberta advances to the realization of that other ideal which the Premier has been presenting from many platforms—the attainment of beauty of design in her cities and towns and in the surroundings of every rural home—Young Alberta, profiting by the experience of the pioneers of co-operation in this Province who have come from many lands, will carry forward the work so well begun, to new triumphs of order and social harmony.

\* \* \*

We write from the University before the conclusion of the sessions of the Institute. Articles by J. P. Watson give a graphic account of the proceedings of a gathering which may prove historic. Reports covering the remainder of the week, and dealing with various important features of the conference, will be published in our next issue.

\* \* \*

## OUTLAWING WAR—BUT PREPARING FOR ANOTHER

The suggestion that war may be outlawed by certain agreements now under consideration would be more convincing if the governments concerned were prepared to make a serious pacific gesture by drastically reducing their armaments.

But while the negotiations are proceeding, and while the practical step of disarmament, or heavy reduction of armaments, has apparently been ruled out of court, a number of governments which are discussing the outlawry of war are feverishly preparing for the next.

By the legislative authority of one of the great powers which would be a party to the proposed agreements, appropriations for "new ammunition storage facilities and also for the redistribution of present munition stores to new depots," have been trebled within the past few weeks, to "enable the new munitions program to be carried out with greater despatch." The outspoken leader of another great state, who by the ruthless suppression of his opponents has established himself as dictator, has ventured to predict the year when the next Armageddon will break out, and has always referred contemptuously to those who would hope to eliminate war. Yet he is willing to sign an agreement

(Continued on page 38)

## EDITORIAL

### PASS ON THE TORCH

Of the many grounds for hope that the ideals and practical benefits of co-operation in this Province will be enduring, and that the movement which has had so successful a beginning will advance to greater triumphs in days to come, the announcement of policy made by Premier Brownlee in his address before the Alberta Co-operative Institute last Tuesday, is the most substantial.

Describing the Wheat Pool as a "dynamic force which has given a new dignity to agriculture," and has brought a new spirit and a broader conception of the producer's place in the world order, the Premier declared that the teaching of the principles of co-operation "must find a place in our public schools," and that to this end it will not be enough to have a page or two in a text book devoted to an account of co-operative enterprises, but that the teachers themselves, in the course of their training, must be inspired and imbued with co-operative ideals.

The introduction of teaching of this character as part of the school curriculum will mean the achievement of one of the most important reforms which the organized



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Mrs. Gunn and Premier Address Great Rally of Alexandra U.F.A.

Gathering at Kitscoty Attended by 1500 Persons—Observe "Citizens' Day"

By H. H. DICCONSON

Secretary Alexandra Constituency Assn.

A perfect afternoon enabled the 1500 citizens who gathered at a rally, under the auspices of the Alexandra U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Constituency Association, on Wednesday, June 13th, to listen in comfort to Premier Brownlee and the other speakers on the program.

Following Mayor Cairns' address of welcome, and Chairman A. B. Woods' opening remarks, P. J. Enzenauer, our local member, spoke eloquently concerning the successful operation of the Wheat Pool, emphasizing also the necessity of a development of co-operation between the farmer and business interests in order that the welfare of the community generally be promoted to the highest degree.

### Mrs. Gunn Speaks

After a musical number and a diverting song or two by C. Bull, the audience listened with the keenest interest to Mrs. R. B. Gunn's stirring story of the progress of the U.F.W.A. and its success in encouraging the women of the Province to take an active part in public affairs. Men were sustained in their pioneering efforts by the courage and companionship of women who bore cheerfully the dangers and discomforts of primitive life in isolated districts, and the present and future success of home-building in this new land depended upon the indispensable aid of an enlightened and progressive womanhood.

### Premier's Address

Following a beautiful violin selection by Mr. and Miss Weeks and another of Mr. Bull's humorous songs, Premier Brownlee began his address. After complimenting the committee upon the excellence of the arrangements made for the comfort of both speakers and hearers, he stated that he did not remember a gathering that gave him a greater feeling of inspiration. Such a meeting was indicative of an interest in public affairs that was gratifying and of great significance; it also disproved the charge of indifference and inactivity that had been levelled at the U.F.A.

Continuing, the Premier impressed upon his hearers the truth that governments reflect the desires and principles of the people they represent and referred to the magnificent work being done by the U.F.A. and other organizations in the education and development of high standards of thought and action amongst the people, both old and young, of this Province. In his opinion the function of government was not merely the encouragement and assistance of economic arrangements such as the Wheat Pool, but it was its task to promote the general welfare of the community in every way and to provide as far as possible that every citizen should have the opportunity to

## Battle River Convention on July 16th and 17th

The Annual Convention of the Battle River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held on Monday and Tuesday, July 16th and 17th.

There will be good speakers at this Convention. H. E. Spencer, M.P., will give a full report on the past session.

Any Local wishing to pay their dues may send to the secretary, or their delegate may pay at the Convention.

(Mrs.) D. EAST,  
Vermilion, Alberta.

live his life to the full under the most favorable circumstances that society could procure.

### An Example of Co-operation

To this end co-operation was essential, and in this connection he would refer to the happy manner in which the two main groups—U.F.A. and Labor—in the Provincial House had worked together during the past seven years. It was the desire of the Government to co-operate in every way possible with groups whose views might to some extent conflict with those of the U.F.A. Group, and in the effort to secure the most efficient service, political affiliation was disregarded, the Government selecting its officials by reason of their integrity and fitness for the tasks entrusted to them, and being quite indifferent to the political views those officials might profess.

In outlining the work accomplished by the Government, the Premier mentioned the highly successful issue of the northern railways venture, which had been converted from a liability to an asset. An offer of 17 million dollars had been made for this property, but it would not be sold until 19 millions was tendered.

The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation scheme had also been so well managed that the area served was now producing abundant and profitable crops; and a further very beneficial and economically conducted undertaking was that of the Provincial telephone system.

Much remained to be done; the steady development of the highway system was hoped for, also the distribution of electric power to every village and farm; town planning; the encouragement of and assistance towards the beautifying of the villages and farm homes, and the furtherance of means for the conservation of public health with the help of travelling clinics, etc.

In conclusion, Mr. Brownlee thanked his hearers for their patient attention and congratulated them upon the interest they displayed in public affairs, and upon their very evident desire to co-operate in the work of attaining the high standards of citizenship he had dwelt upon in the course of his address.

## Bow River Convention Convenes, Strathmore, July 24th and 25th

Outstanding Speakers and Entertainments and Recreation Will Feature Summer Convention

The Annual Convention of the Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in the Memorial Hall at Strathmore on July 24th and 25th beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning.

This will be the first time Bow River has held a summer convention, or a convention of more than one day, and we hope the experiment will meet with the approval of the membership and that they will all join in making it a great success. The Memorial Hall at Strathmore is one of the most beautiful halls in the Province, and considering the size of the town, one of the largest, so there will be ample accommodation. The situation at Strathmore also lends itself to outdoor meetings, and if the weather permits, part of the program will be held outdoors among the many beautiful trees for which Strathmore has an enviable reputation.

### Fine Swimming Pool

There will, besides the regular business of the association, be several outstanding speakers and considerable in the way of entertainment that, so far, Bow River has not indulged in. There is a fine swimming pool at Strathmore at our disposal, which those desiring may take advantage of and the village council has promised to do all in their power to make the event a memorable one. It will be a gala day for Bow River if only the attendance is what it should be. Therefore, every Local is urgently requested to send a full delegation and to invite as many visitors as they can. All will be welcome. Arrangements will be made for an automobile camp so that all those desiring to camp will be accommodated in good shape. There are also good hotel accommodations in the village for those who so prefer, and also good eating places. It is expected that a large part of the attendance will camp and all who can are encouraged to do so.

### Special U.F.W.A. Meeting

On the afternoon of the 24th—the first day—at 1:30 p.m., there will be a special meeting of the U.F.W.A., convened by Mrs. J. C. Buckley, Director for Bow River, at which special matters of interest to the women will be considered and the results of their deliberations, as may be, will be presented to the full convention the next day. This is somewhat similar to the usual arrangement at the Annual U.F.A. Convention. All of the U.F.W.A. members are especially requested to be present at this meeting.

As there will be considerable expense attached to holding the convention in this way, all members who have not already done so are urgently requested to send in their annual dues. The dues for the year are fifty cents per member.



Send all dues to the U.F.A. Central office, marked for Bow River.

The executive is making every effort to make this occasion worthy of the Association and we earnestly ask for the co-operation of the membership, by way of attendance, and in any other way that may occur to them. Any suggestions will be gladly considered that will make for a great day.

The regular convention call has been sent out to the Locals.

At this meeting, E. J. Garland, M.P., will give his usual account of the proceedings of Parliament, especially as they affect Bow River.

Remember the dates—July 24th and 25th!

Harvey Hansen, Namaka, U.F.A. Director, has been appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements and will be glad to hear from any one as to arrangements or giving suggestions for the Convention.

A big turnout will mean a big time. Everybody help.

DONALD SINCLAIR,  
Vulcan,  
*President.*

H. W. LEONARD,  
Tudor,  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

### WESTWOODS ANNUAL PICNIC

The annual picnic of Westwoods U.F.A. Local is being held on July 6th, states the sports secretary, E. Pfeiffer.

### NEW HALL AT SUNRISE

Sunrise U.F.A. Local are now using their new hall, states K. E. Glyde, secretary, and their meetings are well attended. They are holding a picnic on July 2nd.

### TOFIELD JOINT PICNIC

Valley Spring U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals will hold a joint picnic at Pendleton's Lake on August 8th, when the program will include speakers, foot and horse races, baseball, etc.

### AT BOW ISLAND

Lawrence Peterson, M.L.A., addressed a recent meeting of Bow Island U.F.A. Local in the U.F.A. hall. Mr. Peterson dealt with Provincial affairs, especially the railway question and the matter of old age pensions. A delegation from the Alberta Motors Association then spoke on behalf of that organization.

### McCAFFERTY PLOWING MATCH

The first plowing match ever held in the district south of Edgerton took place on June 25th, on Mr. Walter Taylor's farm, under the auspices of McCafferty U.F.A. Local. "The match was a success in every way, except for the sparsity of entries," writes E. Herbert Spencers president of the Local. "The interest, both of the competitors and spectators, was keen to the finish, and the quality of

### VICTORIA PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

To the Secretaries of all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Victoria Provincial Constituency Association:

The Annual Convention of the Victoria U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Lamont on August 1, 1928, beginning at 10 a.m.

An effort is being made to secure one of the Cabinet Ministers as speaker, and if successful an evening meeting will be held.

This notice is being mailed to you early, that you may have time to build up your U.F.A. membership and send in your Provincial constituency dues. Each Local will be entitled to a delegate for each 10 paid up members or major portion thereof. Send your Provincial dues to A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta.

Yours truly,  
A. L. PEARCE,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

the work done, according to the judges, was of the highest. There was very little difference between the work of the various competitors. The final results were: Horse gangs, W. Etson, T. Hedalin, P. Dawes; Tractors, L. Guy, A. House."

### SPEAK ON LIVESTOCK POOL

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., and N. S. Smith, M.L.A., spoke at a recent meeting of Eagle Hill U.F.A. Local, on the subject of the Livestock Pool. "These gentlemen gave very concise and interesting talks," reports Mrs. O. Arneson, secretary, "after which there were questions and discussion which made this an outstanding meeting." Albert Jones was sent to the Junior Conference from this Local.

### "WORLD IS GROWING BETTER"

"Is the World Growing Better?" was the subject of a debate at a joint meeting of Allister and Sunnysdale U.F.A. Locals, held at Sunnysdale on June 9th. After hearing the arguments presented by both sides, the audience reached the conclusion that the world is growing better, writes Percy Howe, secretary of Allister Local. This Local is sending three delegates to the forthcoming Alexandra convention.

### MUTUAL COMPANY DOING WELL

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, one of a number of mutual insurance companies carrying on business in Canada, had the most successful year in 1927 since its inception nearly 32 years ago. Business in force during the year amounted to \$134,534,263, while assessments and cash premiums received amounted to \$555,361.93. The cash reserve is now over \$1,100,000, and during 1927 netted over \$35,000 in interest.

### OBSERVE U.F.A. SUNDAY

Four U.F.A. Locals combined to observe U.F.A. Sunday at Woolford, on June 17th, when H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President, and J. A. Johansen, Director for Lethbridge constituency, were the speakers, at a meeting in the afternoon. Unfortunately, from the standpoint of the meeting, but fortunately for the crops, a heavy downpour of rain had rendered the roads in places almost impassable, and members who had planned to come from points as far distant as

20 miles, were in many cases prevented from attending. A meeting was held in the evening in the Tabernacle at Cardston, when again, owing to pouring rain, the attendance was small. Mr. Wood, president of the Mormon church in Cardston, was in the chair, and Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Johansen, who spoke on the ideals of the movement, and Mrs. Carlson, U.F.W.A. Director, who delivered a brief address on the U.F.W.A., were the speakers. A meeting arranged for Glenwood the following night had to be abandoned owing to the state of the roads.

### VISIT FROM FORMER MEMBER

At a recent meeting of Vegreville U.F.A. Local, Mrs. McNaughton, U.F.W.A. director, addressed the meeting on U.F.W.A. work, and urged the formation of a Local. A. W. Fraser, Wheat Pool delegate, gave an address dealing with recent activities of the Pool. P. S. Austin, formerly of Ranfurly and now a resident of Washington, was a visitor, and was warmly welcomed by his old associates. He gave a brief account of his stay in the U.S., and stated that he expects to return to Canada shortly. Arrangements have been made for William Irvine, M.P., to address a special Sunday meeting on July 15th, which will be observed by this Local as "U.F.A. Sunday."

## Large Attendance at Pembina Convention

Midsummer Convention at Barrhead  
Addressed by Premier Brownlee

(A. R. Brown, Secretary)

One of the most successful conventions of the Pembina Constituency Association, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was held in the new town of Barrhead on June 20th. There were over 50 delegates present and more than that number of visitors. Besides dealing with a large number of resolutions the convention was enthused by several splendid addresses.

Mr. Geo. MacLachlan, M.L.A. for Pembina, spoke of a number of local issues and also of some Provincial matters and invited our serious thought on certain impending issues so that we might be able to pass intelligent judgment on them.

Mrs. F. E. Wyman, first vice-president of the U.F.W.A., gave an address that was well appreciated by the delegates. She stressed the fact that women should take part in the affairs of the association and showed why the women were equally concerned with the men in such matters as public health, education and immigration. Mrs. Wyman appealed to the men to see to it that their womenfolk took an active part in the affairs of Association.

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, was present. He described his

(Continued on page 37)

### CONVENTION DATE JULY 23rd

The date of Vegreville U.F.A. Federal Constituency convention, was incorrectly given in the heading of the item in the June 15th issue of *The U.F.A.* The convention will be held on July 23rd, at Lamont, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

### HAND HILLS MEETING JULY 6th

The annual meeting of Hand Hills Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Hanna, on Friday, July 6th, beginning at 10:30 a.m., states S. R. Hooper, secretary. It is expected that Premier Brownlee will give an address.



# Alberta Co-operative Institute Opens Historic Sessions at University

Young Alberta, Farm Men and Women in Midstream of Life, and Revered 94 Year Old Veteran of Co-operative Movement Among Those Attending Conference—The Problems of Construction of a Co-operative Civilization—Practical Idealism Dominates Discussions—An Impromptu Debate on Producer and Consumer Co-operation—Some Notable Speakers

EDMONTON, June 25.—Whatever doubts may have been held as to the utility in a broad sense of the new venture inaugurated last session through the passing of the Wheat Board Money Trust act, which culminated later in the formation of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation, were dispelled today when the first sessions of the Institute were held amid the fine surroundings of the University Buildings, an inspiring environment for the launching of such a venture.

One of the English visitors drew a graphic picture of the launching of the first co-operatives, the Rochdale pioneers, in an old cellar, with candles stuck in beer bottles, a sort of hole-in-the-corner affair, too new and timid to face the light of day, and contrasted it with the opportunities of Western Canadians, working out in the open and with the ever ready assistance of Governments of the day. How we do travel!

## A Stiff Debate

But the end is not yet. The first day's proceedings brought out the fact that however much the true co-operator may yearn for the co-operative commonwealth, "when man to man the wide world o'er shall brithers be for a' that," there is still a gulf to be bridged between the producer and the consumer before that delectable age is reached. In fact the day's discussion resolved itself into a stiff debate between the spokesmen of the two divisions of the co-operative movement, with Prof. C. R. Fay, an eminent economist of British birth and training, whose experience covers both producer and consumer movements, supporting Wheat Pool policy, and declaring, in answer to a British delegate, that it would be unwise to risk the success of a primary Pool through the adoption of features which had proved desirable else-

where, in the face of a different problem here. A. W. Golightly, J. Oliver and A. H. Hobbey were the spokesmen of the English co-operatives, and struck out right manfully in behalf of the consumer. After the British co-operators and Prof. Fay had spoken, the climax came at the evening session when the old war horse, H. W. Wood, stoutly defended producer co-operation as the form today best suited to agriculture in this country. In some reconciliation of the two positions, it seems to the writer, will the rising generation have to find the ultimate solution of the problem.

## Guiding Feet of Flaming Youth

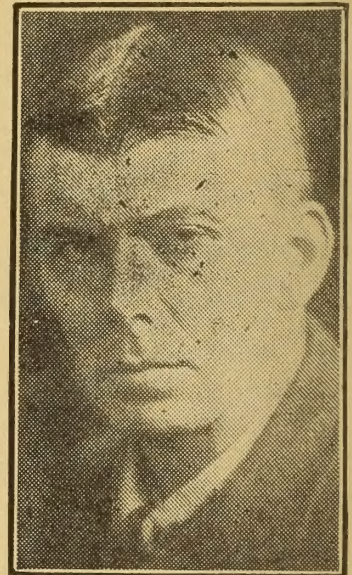
And that leads me to say that the rising generation attended the institute in goodly number. A fine bright set of lads and lassies with the stamp of leadership already apparent. God help the antiquated system or traditional bogey that dares resist their forward march! It won't have a chance in the world. And here, I believe, is just where the Institute will guide the feet of flaming youth into the paths of sane and steady progress, so that when "age wearies by the way and hearts break in the furrow," the seed will still be sown or the harvest garnered in its season.

But don't think that the "old timers" have surrendered or thrown up the sponge in the forward march. Here at the Institute, today, drinking in the lectures and asking pointed questions, was found the veteran, R. C. Owens, 94 years of age, one of the founders of the early farm and labor associations. Nor was he alone. There were others of the old guard in abundance. After all, progressive age is a tower of strength not to be despised. I refuse to accept the

dictum that thought crystallises at forty. It all depends. It all depends.

Professor Fay, of Toronto University, was in fine fettle. When "courage" is added to conviction, and supplemented

## DEFENDS PRODUCER CO-OPERATION



Prof. C. R. Fay, of Toronto University

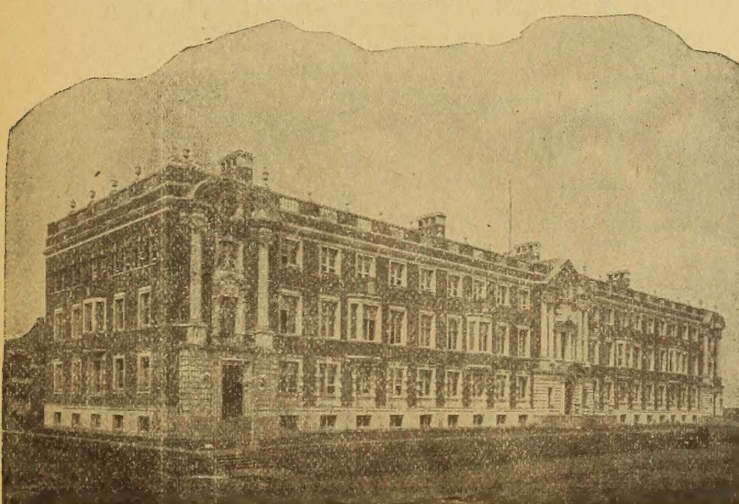
by unlimited natural and acquired ability, the product is always grand, believe in it or otherwise. When the professor disclaimed rigid adherence to the "population" idea and contended that "the level of comfort and not the counting of heads" should be the determining feature of an immigration policy, he knew quite well that such a contention has been and is anathema in the city from which he came.

In the course of the day, members of the Institute, after the formal addresses of welcome by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor of Edmonton, and Dean Carr, Acting President of the University, and an explanatory statement by the Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, under whose direction the Institute carries on, the members listened to addresses by the English co-operators, Lew Hutchinson of the Alberta Wheat Pool, Professor C. R. Fay of Toronto University and H. W. Wood. The inauguration was conducted under the chairmanship of Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, of Alberta University, and in the afternoon the Minister of Agriculture presided. An entertainment in the evening wound up the first day's sittings.

## How Institute Was Organized

Hon. George Hoadley detailed the history of the organization of the Institute as a corollary of the receipt by the Province of the sum of \$112,000 from the

## Where Institute Sessions Were Held



Arts Building, University of Alberta



unclaimed residue of the disbanded Wheat Board monies. The Minister made no apologies for the expenditure of portions of that money for the inculcation of ideas in co-operation. Education of this type would be given in the schools of the Province, and would become a part of the curricula in the same way as history and arithmetic. But that was not enough. Co-operative marketing was already established and no doubt other forms of co-operation would be stimulated, so that in the next ten years co-operative effort would either be decidedly successful or only moderately so, and the Minister thought this the opportune time to spend money and effort for the immediate advancement of co-operative enterprise. Institutes would be brought closer to the people by the adoption of the Chau-tauqua principle, and centres like Vermilion, Olds and Lethbridge would share in the educational benefits in due season.

Owing to the large number of applications for enrollment it had been found advisable to hold the first session in the Capital City where the fine University buildings, halls and dormitories were at their disposal. The new dormitories at several of the Agricultural Schools would be utilised for other sessions of the Institute, dependent on whether demand for such educational work should be sufficiently widespread.

A streak of Irish entered into the proceedings during the welcome extended by Mayor Bury, and several times during the day the work of Sir Horace Plunkett was referred to by the different speakers.

#### Prof. Fay's Address

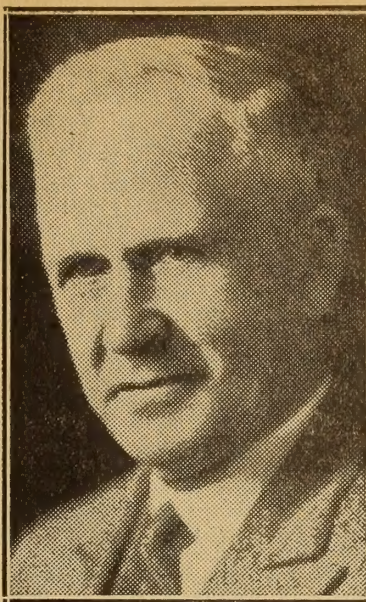
Professor C. R. Fay chose as his text, "Post War Progress in Agricultural Co-operation." He remarked that there were some who like the economist Veblen considered the farmers of today to be in helpless and inevitable bondage to high finance, while others like the American Business Men's Commission on Agriculture "damned co-operation with faint praise" and half suggested that it be confined to such non-essential crops as were not capable of large scale development. Nevertheless, the real lesson of the California fruit growers, "the outstanding success in American co-operation, was that they operated on a scale large enough to count, and that they had refused entangling alliances with middlemen."

#### The U.F.A. Slogan

Amid a world-wide movement, the British movement had been consolidated by the formation of the Plunkett foundation during the Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924. Year books showed that throughout all the Dominions the slogan, long since adopted by the U.F.A., "Better farming, better business, better living" was being more and more put into practical application. He stressed "better business" as the key to better living.

Since the war the "industrial revolution" had revealed in its fullness its momentous reactions upon agriculture. Large areas of surplus production had to be oriented in relation to distant markets. The pioneers in agriculture had no such problem, and the only co-operation they knew was a local brotherly kind. The mechanisation of the farm was a further development, although the professor did not believe that an era of big "company" farming was at hand. That would be disastrous, he thought. Rather he prophesied that the introduction of present-day power machinery would lead to what he called "family farming" with increased floor space and the introduction of super-

#### HON. GEORGE HOADLEY



*Chairman Wheat Board Monies Fund,  
Used to Finance Institute*

power. Then the rift between agricultural and other industrial production had widened to such an extent, even in transportation, where the farm no longer furnished the motive power in the shape of horses, oats and feed, but the fuel needs were the product of other workers and other processes, so much so that the only remedy for the farmer lay in strong co-operative organization, primarily in the field of selling his products.

Here the professor elaborated on the pooling method. In an age of specialisation and novelty the Pool method stood out as a lesson of efficient specialisation and a great social invention. Other countries were feeling after this solution, and the formation of a milk pool on the Clyde was a revelation to most of us. Australia was adopting the voluntary, contract basis method, following in Canada's footsteps. In India, co-operative credit was found to be the better method, but this was not applicable to the new world or to Europe. Compulsory control boards had been formed in Australia and New Zealand to prevent chaotic marketing.

#### What the Pool Has Done

The Wheat Pool had revolutionised the morale of the farming community. Mr. Fay contrasted the hopelessness even in the good crop year 1923 with that of 1928 when optimism reigned supreme. The farmer had been relieved of the task of deciding when to sell, a task for which he was totally unfitted.

#### Pooling had:

1. Reduced unnecessary speculation. He did not decry all forms of speculation. A method based on accurate statistical needs was legitimate, and replaced the dangers of chance.

2. Distributed to the producer on a democratic co-operative basis the proceeds of the handling and selling of grains, under genuine producer control.

3. Brought the farmer back to the cash basis. Periodic payments were a form of involuntary saving. He hoped the "instalment plan of wheat payments would never create the instalment plan of going deeper into debt."

4. Had created a great field of economic enterprise such as elevators, local and terminal, outside of farming but attached to it, in which earnings of the farmer were being invested to their advantage. The speaker complimented the Pools in having been fortunate in the choice of officials in directions where men had to be trained for "careers."

The Pool had fitted the economics of the case, which called for large scale integrated organization. It was a crucial step forward in the rationalisation of agriculture. Without elevators the Pool's centralised selling would be lamed, and a valuable source of surplus earnings would be sacrificed. It fitted the geography of the case. It fitted the history, and it came at a time of pressing need, when Canada had men strong enough to bring the idea to fruition.

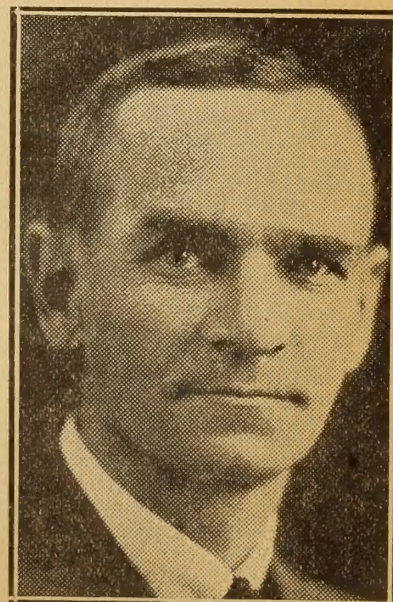
Lew Hutchinson, Camrose, Director of the Alberta Wheat Pool, gave a historic review of the Wheat Pool, furnishing statistical facts of value in relation to wheat production and distribution. Mr. Hutchinson answered a number of questions dealing with recent developments, bearing particularly upon new policies adopted in order to ensure volume and more direct control of the commodity from producer to market.

#### English Co-operators' Innings

The English co-operators thereafter had their innings. A. W. Golightly, representing the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England, stated that he and his fellow delegates had been entrusted with a three or fourfold mission to Canada. One purpose had been to investigate the Wheat Pool. In the course of their three or four weeks visit they had heard so much of the Wheat Pool that there had been no chance to hear of anything else.

The English consumers had been afraid of the Pool. They thought naturally that Canada being a wheat producing country and the old country one of the largest consumers of wheat products, the consumer would be penalised on account of the operation of the Pool. Speeches of Mr. Wood and Mr. McIvor had

#### D. M. MALIN



*Secretary-Treasurer of Institute*



dissipated these fears so far as the visitors were concerned, and they could believe that so long as the professions of co-operation enunciated by these speakers were rigidly adhered to, the Pools could not become a menace to the Old Country consumer. Mr. Golightly injected a warning to the effect that however much the Canadian Pools might think themselves free and independent, they would still be in the hands of world markets, and other countries, notably Russia, would loom large in the markets of the world.

Mr. Golightly then traced the growth of the consumer co-operatives of the Old Country. The field of production being closed to them at the beginning, the only course lay in the establishment of co-operative buying. From small beginnings that had grown and from the profits in that endeavor, the field of production had been invaded, until the manufacture of almost everything of value to human comfort was now being undertaken by the co-operatives.

Along with Mr. J. Oliver, fellow delegate from England, Mr. Golightly voiced the desire for some kind of working arrangement between the Pools and the Old Country co-operatives. The ships carrying co-operative wheat could return laden with co-operatively made commodities. An all-round co-operation should mean some kind of reciprocity. The speakers made a plea for this on the ground that the old land had a kind of motherly right to this sort of treatment, although her efforts through the formation of an Empire Trading Board did not particularly appeal to them. They wanted what they called "the real thing," and if a trading agreement had to be international let it be co-operative.

### Three Cardinal Principles

Mr. Oliver quoted some startling figures with regard to the amounts by way of turnover in the various lines of endeavor, retail, wholesale, creative and financial. These had sprung from three cardinal principles enunciated by the Rochdaleans: To obtain goods supply at fair prices; (2) to produce goods as fully as possible, and (3) to provide employment for members.

### A Too Insistent Appeal

Several members of the Institute seemed to think that some of the effect of the excellent speeches was lost by a too insistent repetition of the appeal for reciprocal empire trade in the interest of the British consumer. It remained for H. W. Wood, at the evening session to state, and I believe, to state accurately, the attitude of the Alberta producer. While Alberta organised co-operators were willing to meet Old Country consumers on any fair basis found practicable, they reserved the right to trade internationally as well as imperially. There was no mistaking that.

Mr. Wood argued that organization as producers was the only workable basis for Western Canada. In order to prove this he went back over the history of farmers' movements for fifty years. After the Civil War the Grange had been organised. It organised to further the farmers' interests as consumers. It perished because consumption was not a true basis for farm organization. The mere buying of commodities failed to solve their problems. He traced the rise and fall of other organizations, mostly Canadian.

Coming to Alberta, the President said they had organized the U.F.A., and had

engaged in buying co-operation with more or less success. It had not solved their problems. The reason was that the farmer owns land, which may or may not be mortgaged. He receives working credits. He has to meet interest and depreciation, a thing not met with in the economic life of the wage worker. The mere saving which might be effected through co-operative buying of commodities would not meet a fraction of interest, depreciation and the outlay incidental to operation, much less the living expenses.

### Price Out of Plumb

The truth was, the price of farm products had been out of plumb with the price of other products, and because of that the farmer could not participate as a consumer. This was due to lack of organization, made apparent during the deflationary period, when the manufacturers and labor through strong organization resisted the deflation brought about by a fourth group which had possession of the monetary system. Money was a purely circulating medium, which should properly belong to industry. Because of lack of a specialized industrial system this medium had come into the hands of a group which had made it a commodity instead of a circulating medium. This group brought about deflation after the war for their own advantage, and had the farmers been organized as efficiently as had been the manufacturer and labor, the three combined could not only have resisted deflation but created a new monetary system if necessary.

The basis of selling rather than buying, as finally adopted, had not sprung up overnight. Repeated failures to solve the problems through buying was only one reason. Conditions were different from those of the United Kingdom. Alberta was thinly populated. There was no "wage system" bringing in a regular budget to the farmer. He traded at the little country store ten months of the year on credit, if he could get it. That credit often meant food for thousands of

families. No, after half a century of effort in that direction the farmer had turned to the field of selling. He contended that the manufacturer was entitled to a just return to compensate for his effort to society; the transportation companies were entitled to a just return; the retail merchant was not altogether useless and also was entitled to a return for service rendered. Why, therefore, should it be inconceivable that the farmer alone should not be entitled to say what his product was worth, commensurate with production costs and in line with the cost of other commodities?

### Never Done Before

Here was found the key, then, to the whole problem. On close analysis it was found the farmer did really organize for consumption. But consumption could only be effected when the price of the farmer's produce approximated that of the other commodities which he desired to consume. Therefore, he organized to sell his product. That had resulted unquestionably in the farmer being placed in a position not only to consume commodities but also to do something never before achieved, namely, to meet running expenses, depreciation and other fixed items.

Mr. Wood afterwards dealt philosophically with the question of the ultimate goal of the co-operator. Nature designed man a social animal, and a just social order would only emerge in strict obedience to natural law. Competition had forced co-operation on the part of the weak for protection against the predatory fury of the strong. Competition had created war, and he traced its effects in a long historical sketch from individualism, through the family, the tribe, clan, nation and latterly the entente, culminating on the fields of Flanders so recently.

Co-operation was the true law of nature, and must finally displace competition universally. Then the prayer, "Thy Kingdom come", would find its fulfilment.

The President received tremendous applause at the close of his address.

## Day Devoted to Practical Problems Closes With Inspiring Addresses on Idealism of Co-operative Movement

President Wood Pays Tribute to 94-Year-Old Pioneer of Cause of Social Progress—Greetings From U. S. Department of Agriculture

By JAMES P. WATSON

EDMONTON, June 26. — Judicious blending of theory and practice featured the second day's proceedings at the Institute. All the addresses were by practical men, that is, men in charge of actual co-operative work. There was Mr. C. G. Randall, Director of the Division of Co-operative Live Stock Marketing of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. There was our own A. B. Claypool, whose information of the trials, conflicts and successes of our Provincial Live Stock Pool, together with a fund of information as to how to build up a successful stock shipping association, was of great value. Then there was E. B. Ramsey, canny Scotch manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, whose instructive lecture on "Problems of Management" gave food for thought indeed. George McIvor, Sales Manager of the Wheat Pool, detailed the functions of a

selling agency, and made his remarks so interesting and provoked so many questions that the conference pretty nearly forgot to proceed with the balance of its program. And A. Scott, Chairman of Mayfair Creamery, Vancouver, told the Assembly just what the functions of a selling agency for dairy products are and should be. Last, but by no means least, came F. M. Harvey, C.A., Calgary, who showed the members how to make figures talk success in co-operative accounting.

In the evening the Wheat Pool entertained the members, when after dinner under the chairmanship of H. W. Wood, the diners heard two addresses. Instruction was punctuated with witty repartee, started in inimitable fashion by the chairman in introducing the speakers, Robin Hood, and Premier Brownlee. But

(Continued on page 34)



## The Discontinuance of Grants to "B." Class Fairs

High-handed Action of Federal Minister of Agriculture—  
An Episode of the Dying Moments of the Recent  
Session at Ottawa.



By M. LUCHKOVICH  
U.F.A. Member for Vegreville

The dying moments of the 1928 session of Parliament are noteworthy at least because of one incident, viz., the discontinuance of grants to "B" class fairs and the high-handed elimination of discussion on Item 44 (Live Stock, including grants to exhibitions, feeder shows, etc., \$1,480,000), which should have made provision for a continuance of said grants.

Item 44 was first brought down by the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Motherwell) on June 2nd. It was pointed out to him that "B" fairs were more important to the farmers than "A" fairs, because they were the only fairs the majority of them could attend and therefore benefit by; that the "B" fairs needed grants more than the bigger "A" fairs, because the latter fairs had better opportunities to finance their exhibitions through auxiliary sideshows, etc. Indeed, we thought that the large fairs were not fairs in the same sense as the "B" fairs, since they were degenerating into Johnny Jones sideshows and places where people could gamble away their hard-earned money.

### Minister Adamant

Mr. Motherwell, however, remained adamant and deaf to our pleas. When we asked him what his purpose was in giving such large grants to the Toronto Exhibition Association (\$60,000 a year) he replied that as this was a great national affair it behooved him to extend assistance and encouragement to the live stock industry of Canada fostered therein. So far as practical results are concerned, it did us very little good to argue that the "B" class fairs were just as national and even more so than the Toronto fair. Incidentally I might point out here that great credit is due to Mr. Ward and Mr. McIntosh, Liberals, for the valiant support they gave our group on that occasion. The fight we put up at that time partook very much of the nature of a notice on the Honorable Minister of Agriculture that we would fight for this grant tooth and nail when Item 44 of the Agriculture estimates came up again.

And herein lies a story.

### A Discreditable Policy

That item was never called again—it was simply pushed through; absolutely railroaded in a manner that did not do credit to the Minister of Agriculture, who was very conspicuous by his absence on that memorable occasion.

The item was supposed to have been called on June 9th, but Hansard of that date contains no record of it at all. It was for this reason that on the last day of the session I brought up the following point of privilege:

"Mr. Luchkovich: Mr. Speaker, on Saturday night, June 9th, I asked the Honorable Minister of Railways, Mr. Dunning, who acted for Mr. Motherwell in his absence, when item 44 had been passed.

"The Chairman: Tonight.

"Mr. Luchkovich: Well, it was passed in such a clever manner that I hope all the other estimates were not passed in the same way as this was.

"Mr. Dunning: I am going to object to that on a point of order. One or two

Mr. Luchkovich's article on this page deals with a matter of great interest to Alberta farmers.

Other Alberta members of the House of Commons who have agreed to contribute to the series of articles on Parliamentary affairs are L. H. Jelliff, member for Lethbridge, and E. J. Garland, U.F.A. member for Bow River.

members, when the item was before the House, spoke on it. I replied to the members in a very proper way and I resent the insinuation that the vote was put through in some clever sort of way. There was no cleverness about the matter at all.

"An Honorable Member: No, it was clumsy.

"Mr. Luchkovich: There are quite a few members interested in Class "B" fairs and we have been waiting very patiently for the item to come up.

I notice from the votes and proceedings it would appear that this item did come up; but I have read Hansard very carefully and I fail to find anything thereabout the item having been called. . . . I can quite understand how the chairman might initial an item and pass it on to the clerk; I understand that the other day the votes and proceedings showed that an item had been passed, but the chairman admitted that it was not passed.

"Mr. Speaker: I am informed by the Deputy Speaker that if the Honorable gentleman will confer with the Clerk of the House he will show him the scroll, which shows that the item was passed.

"Mr. Gardiner: That does not solve the question. If the item was never called, how could it be passed? The item was never called in this House.

"Mr. Speaker: I am informed that the item was called by the Deputy Speaker.

"Mr. Luchkovich: It is not in Hansard.

"Mr. Gardiner: I take it that the Hansard reporters would know whether this item was called. Many members on this side of the House as well as members opposite were waiting for an opportunity to speak on that item.

When it is brought to your attention that members of this House take exception to a matter, and when we produce what we believe to be good evidence that something has not occurred, I do not think you, sir, as the Speaker of the House, should take the position that merely because it is inscribed on the scroll is evidence of the thing having transpired. I do not think you are justified in taking that attitude, and I wish to resent the statements you made.

"Mr. Speaker: I do not wish to prolong this discussion but if the honorable member will refer to Bourinot he will find that the scroll of the House is the evidence which is produced in the courts of the land as a true statement of what has happened in the House. When I am handed these scrolls by the Clerk of the House, when I am handed the votes and proceedings, when I know that that item

is in the appropriation bill and when in addition I have the word of the Deputy Speaker, it seems to me that my good faith must not be questioned. However, the incident is closed."

The incident may be closed so far as the Speaker is concerned, but the Minister of Agriculture shall hear about it again. We shall remind him that even if he may lay claim to honesty he cannot plead infallibility; that his duty to party loyalty (I should say subordination) shall not supersede his duty to the basic industry of the country—AGRICULTURE.

### "FASCIST EFFICIENCY"

(Ottawa Citizen)

Fascisti black shirts recently assaulted a British diplomatic official in Milan. The King's messenger, as the official is described, made the mistake of stopping to watch a bullying performance in a street of the Italian city. The aggressors in the street brawl were apparently annoyed by the unusual circumstance of someone daring to stop to watch them. They were Fascist detectives. They came over the the King's messenger, demanding that he identify himself by producing the papers that must be carried by strangers in Italy. When he declined to produce identity papers until they had shown him by what right they made the demand, they promptly attacked him. He succeeded in attracting the attention of a gendarme who, in response to the messenger's demand, took him to the nearest police station. When the necessary papers were produced in the comparative safety of the police station, the police authorities apologized and released him. They also released the Fascist private detectives. Later in the day, while walking alone, in one of Milan's thoroughfares, the King's messenger received a severe blow on the head from behind. The assailants proceeded to kick and beat him within full view of the passers-by who cautiously refrained from interfering.

This assault on a trusted British official messenger who is accustomed to carry diplomatic documents between various European countries has provoked comment in the British press. Downing Street is understood to be dealing with the case. It will doubtless be satisfactorily settled. Perhaps it may serve as a warning to inquisitive people to keep away from Italy. The King's messenger, of course, had to go to Italy on duty, but many tourists go there every year from choice. There are many other interesting parts of the world to visit.

"Any movement that promotes appreciation of beauty promotes righteousness. The accomplishments of Co-operation up to the present time show the ability of people in their voluntary societies to build a structure of artistic worth."—J. P. Warbasse.

The law in its majestic equality forbids the rich, as well as the poor, to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets and to steal bread.—Anatole France.



# Secretary of U.F.A. Group Reports Action Taken on Convention Resolutions

How the Recommendations of Annual Convention on Federal Matters Were Dealt With by Members at Ottawa.

By H. E. SPENCER, M.P.

**1. "Citizenship", "Nationality"**—"Resolved that all British subjects resident in Canada shall have the official status of a Canadian."

This resolution is indefinite. At the present time under the Immigration Act all persons properly domiciled in Canada who have taken out naturalization papers or are natural born British subjects have official status of "Canadian." This means that just as an Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman is at the same time a British subject, so a British subject who is born in Canada is a Canadian.

It would appear, however, that the resolution may seek to go further than that and secure international recognition for "Canadian Nationality" of the individual. This is under consideration and at the moment the proper authorities are studying means by which the passports of a Canadian citizen will describe him as "Canadian."

## 2. Criticism of Immigration Propaganda

—"Resolved that greater care be taken in the selection, class and number of immigrants sent to the West, and that immigration officials be responsible for them until proper arrangements can be made for their necessary home life."

A special enquiry has been conducted during the session into the whole department of Immigration. Their report to the House recommends in part as follows: Provincial Co-operation.—"That special efforts be now made to extend the field of activity of the Provincial authorities, particularly in the matter of placement, settlement and supervision of immigrants, and that, with this in view, the Federal Government consider contributing to defray the cost of Provincial Co-operation for that purpose."

**3. Mineral Rights**—"Whereas, the present law prohibits the ordinary land owner from owning any mineral rights below the surface;

"Therefore be it resolved that the present law be amended, giving the land owners the same rights and privileges in mineral and oils as those held by the C.P.R."

Some confusion exists as to the privileges granted in this regard. The C.P.R., Hudson Bay, and homesteaders prior to 1898 who either received grants of crown lands or purchased same were entitled not alone to surface rights such as timber, pasturage, etc., but also to the minerals below the surface. This applied to all.

Since 1898 no privileges or rights in respect of minerals or oil have accompanied the title to the surface rights. In this again all have been treated alike. But the development of the mineral and oil resources in such lands has not been disposed of other than by lease, under such terms and conditions as the Parliament of Canada decided.

The Minister does not believe the mass of the people wish to return to the day of private ownership of the mineral and oil resources but admits that difficulties have arisen in the fact that side by side may be properties in one of which the individual or company owns the mineral rights, whilst in the other the Crown holds

The seventh annual report of H. E. Spencer, M.P., on action taken at Ottawa upon U.F.A. Convention Resolutions, is printed on this page. Mr. Spencer has been Secretary of the U.F.A. Group in the House of Commons since U.F.A. members were first elected to Parliament in 1921.

them for the people. It is suggested that the principle of this resolution might well be remembered.

**4. Revision of Tariff on Livestock Shipments.**—Requesting the Railway Commissioners that they ask the Railway to revise the present tariff to allow for two stop-offs for the completion of livestock shipments on through billings instead of on one. This service to be given on all way-freight trains.

The Board of Railway Commissioners state that they will give every opportunity for this proposal to be considered at their next sitting in Calgary.

**5. Personal Domicile.**—Asking that women be given personal domicile and personal naturalization.

This resolution deals with two matters. The first, "Personal Domicile," is of purely provincial character and can be dealt with by the Provincial Government; the second, "Personal Naturalization of Women" was discussed by the delegates to the Imperial Conference, and after some consideration it was voted to postpone definite decision until the next Imperial Conference. In the meantime the League of Nations have taken up the question and are endeavoring to find a way by which uniformity of the laws of the nations in this regard may be brought about.

## 6. Dominion Weather Bureau.

Requesting that the Dominion Weather Bureau make more use of information at its disposal for the benefit of the public.

The Minister has stated that he believes the request in the resolution presents no serious difficulties as his department already undertakes a similar service for the fishermen. He will favorably consider the resolution, and we feel that he will undertake to comply with its request.

**7. Spray Lakes.**—A resolution recommending that the Provincial and Federal members of Parliament be urged to try and bring about a co-operative scheme for the development of Spray Lakes project.

A committee waited upon the Minister of the Interior with regard to giving the Provincial Government of Alberta a prior right to develop Spray Lakes. This he agreed to do.

**8. Sugar Beet Industry.**—"Whereas, the development of the sugar beet industry is a matter of national interest and of urgent importance to the farmers located in the irrigated districts of the Province of Alberta, and of other

portions of the Dominion adapted to the growing of sugar beets, and,

"Whereas, this industry is in vital need of encouragement in order that the benefits accruing therefrom shall continue;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Dominion Government be urged to adopt such measures to encourage and stabilize this industry as shall alike be beneficial to the growers of the sugar beets, the manufacturers of the refined product therefrom, and the consumers of sugar in the Dominion of Canada."

The Federal members find difficulty in dealing with a resolution worded as above, as it is couched in such vague and indefinite terms. It would appear, however, to be in conflict with the stand the Association has taken on tariff matters, and they therefore beg to refer it back to the Convention for further consideration.

## 9. Condemnation Insurance.

"Whereas, the condemnation insurance taken by packers on cattle and hogs appears to be excessive;

"Therefore be it resolved that we urge the Dominion Government to repeal the act or section of the act which provides for the condemnation insurance."

The Minister replied:

With respect to condemnation insurance there is no act, regulation or anything else, authorizing an insurance fee which is charged on every carload of cattle and hogs entering abattoirs. This is a practice adopted by the packers to compensate them for any animals which they buy and which turn out to be condemned to tankage because of their being so infected with T.B. or something else, as to be unfit for consumption.

This insurance is put on all cattle whether healthy or unhealthy and is admittedly not a sound way of securing such an insurance fund. However, in the absence of any better way to ensure the packers against losses from condemned animals after slaughter, this method has been practised, although not legalized. It has been a subject for discussion among cattle growers for many years, but after it was taken up and it was understood for what use it was levied, the advantages were recognized, because it was understood that if this fee were not charged, the packers would merely have to bid that much less for the animals to ensure them against possible condemned animals when slaughtered.

**10. Election Act.**—"Whereas, viewing with alarm the amount of offences under the Election Act in Northern Alberta, the difficulty of prosecuting offenders, and the ease in avoiding penalties imposed;

"Therefore be it resolved that this Convention go on record as calling for stricter application of the Dominion Election Act."

During the session the subject of the Athabasca Election of 1925 was taken up in the Committee on Privileges and Elections on action of the U.F.A. Group. This Committee reported to the House on the 1st of June, copy of which will be



found in Hansard, (reprinted from Hansard in *The U.F.A.* of June 15th, page 13.—*Editor*) and might be summarized as follows:

The opinion of the Committee is, that the cause of the corrupt and illegal practices was the partizanship, ignorance and incompetence of certain election officials. A recommendation is made that the Auditor General should submit to the Justice Department a statement of payments made to aforesaid officials with a view to endeavoring to recover such amounts. That the Chief Electoral Officer should recommend to the proper authorities that prosecutions should be taken against all violators of the Election Act. That a special committee of the House should make a further study next year, with a view to amending the Election Act and Corrupt Practices Act.

**11. Peace River Outlet.**—"Resolved, that in view of the rapid development of the Peace River country we urge the construction of the Peace River outlet in the near future."

A meeting was held on February 16th, 1928, at which all of the U.F.A. members from Alberta, and three members of the Cabinet, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Hon. Charles Stewart, and Hon. Charles Dunning were present.

A thorough discussion took place regarding the Peace River Outlet, the Alberta Railways, and the other phases of general questions involved in the completion of an outlet between Peace River and the Pacific coast.

The Minister of Railways felt that two things that must precede the construction of an outlet were the purchase of the Alberta Railways and also a completion of the surveys of various passes through which a direct outlet might be built in order to ascertain which was the best route.

**12. Railway Rates.**—This resolution claimed that transportation costs bore more heavily on the farmer than on any other class, also that the railroad hotel system and passenger traffic were not paying, and therefore the deficit was to be made up out of freight charges. It therefore asked that this matter be brought to the attention of the Railway Commissioners for investigation.

In reply to the above we were informed that the Board of Railway Commissioners were holding meetings in Western Canada in the near future, and that when in Calgary they would get in touch with the U.F.A. Officials and hear their complaints and suggestions in regard to the matter.

**13. Hog Grading System.**—"Resolved that we urge upon the Dominion Live Stock Branch that an immediate investigation be undertaken to determine the relation between the number of hogs which are now being graded as selects and the numbers of Wiltshire carcasses which are being graded out of the packing houses and if, as is suspected, a wide discrepancy exists, an adjustment be made in the grading which will eliminate such discrepancy."

In the course of a letter received from the Minister of Agriculture, he states as follows:

"When a hog grading policy was decided upon at the 1921 conference of swine interests, the Department of Agriculture was charged with the responsibility of grading hogs according to certain written standards and specifications for live hogs. The standard set for select hogs was that which would when dressed

yield a Wiltshire side which best suited the requirements of the British market. This resulted in a general improvement in the quality of bacon being exported and permitted Canadian bacon to gradually approach in price the product of other competing countries.

"The number of selects graded out have never corresponded with the number of Wiltshires graded and shipped by packers. This for the simple reason that at times we have had to export the product of more hogs than could be graded as select in accordance with the standard agreed upon for this grade. The word 'Wiltshire' is applied to a half hog carcass, when the head, feet, shoulder blade, back bone and H. bone have been removed and the side trimmed and cured for export. All Wiltshires shipped from Canada to Great Britain do not sell for the same money.

"The progress in hog improvement which has been made to date is attributed to the fact that we have maintained a fairly high standard in our select grade."

**14. Aviation.**—"Resolved that the encouragement and development and administration of Civil Aviation should not be under the control of the Department of National Defence."

The Prime Minister informed our Committee that this was worthy of consideration, and assured us that he would take the matter up with the Cabinet.

**15. Civil Aviation.**—Resolution urged that civil aviation be allowed to develop as a separate entity from the Canadian Air Force, under a Government Department separate from the Department of National Defence; and that pilots qualifying for commercial pilots' certificates shall be freed from the present obligation to enroll in the Canadian Air Force reserve as a condition of their obtaining such certificates.

The Committee was informed that the above requests were already being carried out.

**16. Amendment to The Canada Grain Act.**—To provide that every farmer desiring to use the car order book must personally place his name on the book unless he is not residing at the point from which he intends to ship his grain.

This matter was discussed with the Minister of Trade and Commerce and his Deputy. The Minister stated that this was considered a very important section of the act and that before they would consider changing it as requested in this resolution, they would want to be assured that such a change would meet with the fairly unanimous approval of the farmers of all three of the Prairie Provinces; that so far as he was aware no request for this change had been received from any Province except Alberta.

If it is really desired to press for this change in the act it would be advisable to have the matter taken up with the organized farmers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and secure their approval to the suggested change.

**17. Trade Relationships with Russia.**—The Convention urged the Dominion Government to open negotiations with a view to the immediate resumption of diplomatic and trade relationships with Russia.

Premier King said he was in entire sympathy with the principle of the resolution, and hoped that closer trade relations would soon develop between the two countries.

**18. Immigration Policy.**—"Resolved that we are not in accord with the Immigration Policy of the Federal Government."

The above impression was conveyed by our members on the Committee at the Immigration enquiry.

**19. Old Age Pensions.**—"Resolved that the Federal Government be again urged to accept financial responsibility, and further that the Provincial Government be requested to find some basis of co-operation so that Old Age Pensions may be brought into effect as speedily as possible."

The Minister of Labor admits that most Provinces claim it to be a Federal responsibility, but defends Government action on ruling from Department of Justice which reads: "I may say that this subject (referring to Old Age Pensions) does not follow specifically within any of the enumerated subjects given to the Dominions under Section 91 of the British North America Act, but does in my judgment follow within the subject, 'Property and Civil Rights in the Province'."

Briefly, the Federal Government are justifying the action taken by Parliament in passing the legislation as we now have it by the statement that they are legally permitted to go no further.

**20. Extending Time for Paying Income Tax.**—"Whereas, a considerable number of farmers failed on account of climatic conditions to get their 1927 crops threshed and,

"Whereas, if their gross crop income for 1927 is added to that of 1928 for taxation purposes, it will cause a great injustice to those affected;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention of the U.F.A. request the Dominion Government to grant that the crop of 1927 not threshed in that year owing to adverse climatic conditions, may be included in the 1927 Income Tax Returns, and that the date by which income tax returns are due be extended for a reasonable period to allow of this being done."

Provision has been made to extend the time of the income tax report so as to accommodate farmers who may for some good reason fail to market their crops in time to include it in the current year's income.

**21. Sale of Excise Stamps at Post Office.**—"Whereas, at country points where no banks are located, it is impossible to purchase Excise Stamps;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Dominion Government be asked to have said stamps available for sale at Post Offices."

The Government has accepted the suggestion and is making provision for the innovation.

In closing this report I may say that resolutions are sometimes passed which are rather contradictory to the U.F.A. declaration of principles in regard to Federal matters, and it would help the Federal members in future if the said declaration were brought up-to-date and resolutions kept in line with principles enunciated.

#### CREDIT UP TO DATE

A retailer wrote to a firm ordering a supply of goods. In reply the firm wired, "Cannot send goods until last consignment paid for." The retailer replied, "Cancel order, cannot wait so long." *Exchange.*



# Alberta Government Reports on Resolutions of U.F.A. Annual Convention

Provincial Matters Passed Upon by Convention Are Dealt With in Detail in Government's Letter.

**1. Redistribution.**—Urging that the principle of proportional representation be followed in Provincial redistribution, as far as possible, and opposing a radical reduction in the number of seats in the Province.

The Government has not felt that redistribution should be attempted in the early part of a legislative term and for that reason has not brought the question before the Legislature during the past two sessions. We will be giving this subject some consideration this year in preparation for the next session. We note the feeling of the Convention that the number of members should not be reduced.

Dealing with the first part of the resolution I would respectfully suggest that your board might give some detailed study to the question of proportional representation in rural districts before the matter is again dealt with by the Government as there are some very real difficulties against introducing the principle of proportional representation in rural districts in a Province of such a large area and so small a population as the Province of Alberta.

**2. Wheat Pool Contracts.**—Asking the Provincial Government to enact legislation making the buying of Pool wheat, knowingly, by line company elevators, an offence punishable by heavy fine.

Attached hereto is copy of letter addressed to the Wheat Pool explaining the position of the Government in this respect.

"As I stated to your Board yesterday the Government carefully considered the resolution from your annual meeting designed to make it an offence for country elevator agents to induce members of the Wheat Pool to break their contracts.

"In the first place I am strongly of the opinion that any such legislation, if passed, would be of little practical advantage as however much the onus must be placed on the elevator agent the fact remains that there must be evidence to show that any attempt was made to induce a member to break his contract, and such evidence of a satisfactory nature would be difficult to obtain, as in the majority of cases where a farmer has broken his contract he would hardly care to give evidence. In any event as the transaction usually is between a member of the Wheat Pool and the elevator agent it would become simply a conflict of evidence without that degree of corroborative evidence that would be accepted in Court in any action against an elevator agent.

"Apart entirely however from the feasibility of the resolution a constitutional question arises. When the revision of the Canada Grain Act was before the Dominion Government, it was admitted that such an Act would not be effective unless the administration and supervision of the grain business could be brought entirely under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, under the powers given to it by virtue of the British North America Act. In order to give the Dominion Government the necessary jurisdiction all country elevators were declared to be works for the general benefit of Canada, and having regard

The report published on this page has been received by the U.F.A. Central Office from the Alberta Government.

to this action I think it is extremely doubtful if the Province would have any right to legislate with respect to the operation of a business that had been definitely defined to be a work for the benefit of Canada, and therefore brought under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Government."

**3. Debt Adjustment Act.**—Requesting that the Debt Adjustment Act be made applicable to the whole Province.

The Government gave serious consideration to this amendment at the last session, but in view of very strong protests received from various sources decided to postpone action for a year for further consideration. The Government proposes a conference to be held this year on legislation affecting investments and will notify the representative of the U.F.A. This conference will discuss, among other things, the Debt Adjustment Act. The Government will also have under consideration the proposal for the establishment of an official trustee and may decide to abandon the Debt Adjustment Act and endeavor to work out the same principle under the title of "Public Trustee."

**4. Farmers' Compensation.**—Asking amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act to allow of farmers coming under its provisions.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended at the last session to make provision for the subject matter of this resolution.

**5. Tariff Advisory Board.**—Urging the Provincial Government to appoint a representative to look after the consumers' interests at all hearings of the Tariff Advisory Board.

The Executive Council has authorized the necessary vote to make provision for such representation and the Premier has communicated with Mr. Darby in an effort to complete arrangements.

**6. Co-operative Marketing Institute.**—Requesting the setting up of a Co-operative Institute.

Provision is made for the holding of Co-operative Marketing Institute this year at the city of Edmonton. The Government suggests, for the consideration of your board, the advisability of making this inter-provincial instead of Provincial. (A letter from the Premier, dealing with this matter, appears on page 38.)

**7. Old Age Pensions.**—Urging the Federal Government to accept financial responsibility for old age pensions, and further requesting the Provincial Government to find some basis of co-operation so that old age pensions may be brought into effect.

With reference to this resolution we expect to meet the Dominion Govern-

ment some time this summer to consider generally, financial questions discussed at the last Dominion-Provincial Conference and in connection with the possible return of the natural resources; while, at the same time, we have been making a survey of the Province to estimate correctly the requirements for Old Age Pensions after which the Government will decide finally whether we can introduce the necessary Provincial legislation at the next session of the Legislature.

**8. Spray Lakes.**—Urging Provincial and Federal Members of Parliament to earnestly strive to bring about a co-operative scheme for the immediate development of the Spray Lakes project.

At a recent interview with the Dominion Government at Ottawa we again urged that the Spray Lakes reservoir and water power site be transferred to the Province for water power development. Attached hereto is copy of letter from the Hon. Charles Stewart which sets out clearly the present position, namely: That the Dominion will not allow the development unless the scenic beauties of the Spray River are protected and require a minimum flow of around 450 cubic feet per second, whereas the power engineers maintain that anything over 150 cubic feet per second renders the whole scheme of no value.

"You will see from the enclosed photostat copy of the figures we looked at together that the top half of the page gives the readings of the monthly flow of the Spray River at Banff according to the Water Power and Reclamation Service from 1921 to 1926 and at the end the Branch have figured the minimum flow and the mean flow. Then on the lower half of the page the Branch have estimated what the flow would be were the dam erected at the point selected by the Calgary Power Company. It seems to be the consensus of opinion of the engineers that unless some water spilled over the dam the drainage below the dam on which the river could depend would be only one-third of the present unimpeded flow of the river. By comparing the lower half of the page with the upper half, you will see that the September flow that could be expected were the dam erected, would be just about the same amount of water that now comes down the river in the mid-winter months. This, of course, is altogether too small a flow to protect the scenic feature.

"I had a conference in my office on the morning of the 13th and took occasion to seek the advice of Mr. Gaherty, the Chief Engineer of the Calgary Power Company, who is the only person who had made a searching analysis of the power economics of the Spray project, whether, in his opinion, it would be feasible to protect the scenic features and at the same time develop the scheme. I told Mr. Gaherty and Mr. Parlee that in the opinion of my officers a flow of 500 second feet would have to be maintained in the Spray River at Banff during the tourist season for scenic and park purposes. Mr. Parlee said that in such case the Calgary Power Company had no further interest in the Spray Lakes



Development. Mr. Gaherty said that the water lost to storage to provide the above flow at Banff would render the project unsound. He thought that any flow over 150 second feet at Banff would affect the feasibility of the scheme. I then asked Mr. Gaherty if, in his opinion as an engineer, the maintenance of more than 150 second feet flow in the Spray River at Banff during the tourist season would mean in his opinion that the project was not feasible, and as an engineer, he would have no further interest in it. Mr. Parlee concurred in this view and the discussion on the Spray project then ended."

As we realize that we have to overcome this difficult before the Spray Lakes reservoir can be developed we have arranged with the Research Council of the University of Alberta to take weekly records and numerous photographs and, in other words, we are trying to get the necessary information to show that the scenic beauties of the Spray River will not be lost at a flow of around 150 cubic feet per second.

**9. Control of Railroads.**—Urging that the Dominion Government acquire possession and control of all railroads owned by the Province.

Every effort has been made to interest the Dominion Government in the necessity of the C.N.R. acquiring our Provincially owned railways, but so far have not been able to do so as they are not willing to pay what we consider a reasonable price for the roads.

**10. Personal Domicile.**—Asking the Provincial Government to support the principles of personal domicile and personal naturalization for women.

Resolutions have annually, for the past three years, been sent to the Dominion Legislature in support of the principle of this legislation.

**11. Dominion Weather Bureau.**—Asking that telephones be installed in schools at a nominal rental and that the Weather Bureaux be asked to give warning of approaching blizzards, where possible.

This resolution requires no legislation, but is purely administrative. The Telephone Department has been asked to consider to what extent the resolution can be met. Separate reply from the Department of Telephones has been requested.

**12. Telephone Rates.**—Urging the placing of a small tax on lands adjacent to existing telephone lines for the support of the telephone system.

The Government considered a system of land taxes for telephone purposes when reorganizing the system three years ago, but came to the conclusion that in the south country where the holdings are very large such an estimate would work a great hardship and therefore decided against adopting such a basis at the present time.

**13. Meteorological Reports.**—Asking that meteorological reports be made available at Central telephone offices for subscribers.

The Telephone Department has been asked to consider to what extent this service can be given in a purely administrative way and a separate report has been requested.

**14. Regulation of Automobile Traffic.**—Urging stricter regulations with regard to the right of the road, reduction of the speed limit, institution of a

system of drivers' licenses, and punishment by imprisonment of persons found guilty of driving cars when under the influence of liquor.

The following three sections of this resolution are already covered by regulations which are as strict as possible: 1. Dimming lights at night. 2. Right of road. 3. Regulating the speed limit.

Our difficulty is rather with enforcement by reason of the very great mileage of roads and the impossibility of complete patrol of all of the roads of the Province. We are now, however, giving the enforcement of these regulations some further attention, looking to the traffic over our roads this summer.

The next suggestion re punishing persons found guilty of driving a car while under the influence of liquor is fully covered by the Criminal Code of Canada which already provides severe penalties.

I would like the further consideration of your Board on the suggestion of licensing drivers. The Government is in favour of this principle and it has already been endorsed in many Provinces and States. The Government introduced amendments to the Motor Vehicle Act some two or three years ago to provide for this system but the Members of the House were not ready to adopt the suggestion. I understand that part of your Board questions the wisdom of the suggestion from the Convention.

**15. S. S. Board and Municipalities.**—Supporting the action of the Municipal Districts Association.

We have given every assistance possible to the Municipal Districts Association in presenting their claims before the Dominion Government for taxation on Soldier Settlement lands, and have further made representations direct as a Government. The matter is entirely in the hands of the Dominion Government.

**16. Municipal Districts Act.**—Protesting against changes in the Act abolishing the right of a voter to swear in his vote.

I am informed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs that this resolution has been taken care of.

**17. Municipal Districts Main Roads.**—Requesting that Government road engineers be instructed to insist that grants be spent first on main roads in municipal districts, connecting towns and villages.

I understand the principle of this resolution is being followed by the Minister of Public Works as closely as possible.

**18. Municipal Roads.**—Petitioning the Provincial Government to assist municipalities repair damage to roads by heavy trucks.

Legislation has been passed for the licensing of heavy trucks by the Province so that the principle of this resolution has been taken care of.

**19. Mutual Fire Insurance.**—Urging either the creation of a Provincial Fire Insurance Fund or encouragement of municipalities in the formation of a municipal mutual.

The Government has had this subject under careful investigation. There are many practical difficulties in the way of the principle of the resolution which will be covered by a separate memorandum.

**20. Increase in Gasoline Tax and License Fees.**—Favoring a substantial increase in the gasoline tax and increased fees on motor trucks used for hire.

The Government invites further consideration of this resolution as so far we have not thought it advisable to increase the present gasoline tax believing that any higher tax would be found a very considerable burden especially in years of poor crop conditions.

**21. Purebred Sire Areas.**—Requesting the enactment of legislation providing for the creation of purebred sire areas.

Legislation was introduced at the last session of the Legislature to make provision for this principle.

**22. Exemptions Act.**—Proposing amendments to the Exemptions Act to allow food for family of execution debtor to a minimum value of \$500 for a family of five; substitution of "one walking or one gang breaking plow, one walking stubble plow or one gang stubble plow" for "cradle and scythe and one breaking plow, one cross plow"; increasing land exempted to 320 acres and exempting one automobile to the salable value of \$500 and one piano to the salable value of \$300.

The increased exemptions asked for by this resolution are quite wide and the Government decided it would not amend this Act at the last session, but is giving some consideration to the Act before the next session and will submit a later report as to whether it is felt that any of the items mentioned in the resolution can be added to the present Exemptions Act.

**23. Investigation of Unprofessional Conduct.**—Requesting the Government to investigate cases of unprofessional conduct of lawyers.

Very wide amendments were made to the Legal Professions Act at the last session very greatly increasing the jurisdiction of the benchers to investigate complaints. This full power, together with the Professional Discipline Act, also passed at the last session, we think meets the spirit of this resolution.

**24. Cadet Training.**—Asking the Government to supply to U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals data relative to the subject of cadet training.

The Government is endeavoring to comply with the request of this resolution.

**25. Amendment School Ordinance.**—Requesting amendment of the school ordinance to allow school trustees to fix dates for admission of beginners to school.

The Minister of Education advises that the Department will try to comply with the purpose of this resolution.

**26. Departmental Examinations.**—Requesting the Department of Education to employ examiners at a specified rate per day.

The Department does not feel it can return to the basis of a certain rate per day, regardless of the amount of work done, but some modification of the present arrangement is being considered with a view to improving the method of examination.

**27. Agricultural Textbooks.**—Requesting preparation of suitable textbooks on agriculture, to cover the courses in grade 8 and grade 11.

The text book on Agriculture, both elementary and secondary, is being provided and will be ready for the fall term.

**28. School Textbooks.**—Requesting that the subject of co-operation be

(Continued on page 26)



# The Protest Against Increasing Vice-Regal Costs

Conservatives in the House of Commons Join With Farmers and Labor in Protest Against Extravagant Outlays.



By  
J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.

A great deal of discussion has taken place over the proposed improvements to the Capital. It does seem as if there is a tendency to centralize too great an expenditure on one city. This simply reflects a more general policy. Out of some 40,000 civil servants in the Dominion of Canada, some 12,000 are located in the city of Ottawa. Naturally the proportion of those occupying highly-paid positions is greater in Ottawa than in outlying districts. Hence there is a steady pressure upon the Government from this large body of interested people.

\* \* \*

A rather unusual discussion arose in connection with the expenditures for the Governor-General's residence. First, came an item of \$150,000 for the restoration and furnishing of the quarters at the Citadel at Quebec. This was supplementary to \$100,000 spent last year for the same purpose. Then came an item of \$50,000, followed a little later by another similar item of \$60,000 for improvements and furnishings at Rideau Hall. This did not touch the ordinary up-keep, and of course was quite exclusive of the very large allowance spent for salaries, contingencies, railway cars, etc. As nearly \$100,000 a year has been spent right along for maintenance and up-keep, the increased expenditures brought forth considerable criticism. Curiously enough the Conservatives were included in this, with the Farmers and Labor. The Liberals and Liberal-Progressives, of course, supported the Government, but with no great enthusiasm. Let me quote some extracts from the debate:

**Mr. Woodsworth:** "It seems to me we are simply copying some of the least desirable practices of Great Britain, where the King has castles and houses here and there—across the country. . . . We do not need to set up a kind of semi-feudalism in this country."

**Mr. Ross (Cons., Kingston):** "I think the money is being spent on a pretence, because I am sure the Governor-General will not spend a week at the Citadel. It is simply to make it a sight-seeing place in Quebec and a means of renewing part of the old fortifications."

**Mr. Woodsworth:** "It seems a most extraordinary thing that, as the Minister has really admitted, because Their Excellencies lived in India and had more than one home there, we should afford them more than one home in Canada. If anyone will consider the conditions of the ordinary peasants and workers of India and compare them with what we have here, I should say it is a great deal better that we should maintain decent standards for all the people of Canada than that we should take India as our example."

**Mr. Cantley (Conservative, Pictou):** "If we are going to have the Governor-General residing a portion of each year in different Provinces, I think it is just as important that he should visit the 'bluenoses' as the people of Quebec."

**Mr. Edwards (Cons., Frontenac):** "But I am absolutely opposed to spending public money to provide half a dozen resi-

The debates described on this page were occasioned by an item of \$150,000 for the restoration and furnishings of the Governor-General's quarters at the Citadel, Quebec, and by a motion by Mr. Woodsworth—

"That the item, 'Rideau Hall—alterations, improvements and furnishings, \$50,000,' be reduced by \$40,000."

Mr. Woodsworth's motion was defeated, and H. E. Spencer, U.F.A. member for Battle River, then moved that the vote be reduced by \$20,000.

This motion was also defeated.

Mr. Woodsworth is leader of the Labor group in Parliament.

dences for the Governor General, no matter who he may be. . . . Therefore I submit that to spend a quarter of a million dollars on furniture, carpets and that sort of thing—with another residence for His Excellency, contemplated on the Pacific Coast—is a criminal waste of money in view of the many necessary public works throughout the country which are being left in abeyance."

**Mr. Stevens (Conservative, Vancouver):** "We certainly are not going to preserve the walls of that place by spending \$70,000 on lace curtains and fancy carpets."

**Mr. Cannon (Solicitor-General):** "It is true we have a Federal capital, Ottawa; but so far as the oldest section of Canada is concerned, its capital is Quebec. In recognition of this ethnical fact, in order to promote the very highest object that any man in public life may have, namely the union of the two races in this country, the British Governors chose to come to Quebec in order to keep as closely as possible in touch with French Canada."

This Government has decided to revive an old tradition and to allow the representative of our King, in Canada, to come into the city of Quebec for certain periods during the year. . . . We are living in a period where appeals to demagoguery are very often heard. Social unrest is frequently produced by appeals such as those we have heard in this House with regard to laces, curtains, extravagance. Tonight we talk about laces, curtains, extravagance in very exalted quarters, and my hon. friends opposite are those who are responsible for this appeal. On the other hand, they are always ready to rise when any attack along the same line is made against people who are not sometimes as worthy of defence."

**Mr. Bennett (Conservative Leader):** "So far as the opposition is concerned. I protest in the name of the House of Commons against dragging the name of the sovereign's representative into debate."

**Mr. Evans (Prog., Rosetown):** "It seems to me that we have simply run mad in our expenditures this year. . . . Let me say that to me culture does not consist in lavish extravagance."

**Mr. Campbell (Prog., Mackenzie):** "This is a new country; we have very

heavy liabilities, and it seems absurd that we should spend about \$250,000 for the purpose of providing a seasonal residence for His Excellency. Let me just compare this amount with some other votes which are found in the estimates. If hon. gentlemen will turn to page 60 they will find the following: 'Grant to the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, \$5,000; Grant to the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council, \$5,000; Grant to the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, \$10,000; Grant to the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, \$25,000'."

**Mr. Brady (Cons., Skeena):** "The other day we voted \$3,000,000 for the city of Ottawa, and the sum of \$8,000 was mentioned for pulling down the building on that square. We have now \$30,000 to clear it up, and when it is cleared up I think it will simply be used for the unemployed to sit and gaze at the House of Commons."

\* \* \*

**Mr. Woodsworth:** "With the comparatively small item of \$26,374.32 for Governor-General's quarters at Quebec Citadel, there has been a total expenditure in the ten years for the residence alone of the Governor-General, of \$888,645.73."

From the Auditor General's report for the year ended March 31, 1927, part V. page 16, I take the following items in connection with materials, supplies and repairs for Rideau Hall: 'Hobbs Hardware Co., London, Ont., coffee pots, \$330; Coffee sets, \$235.50; Cream and milk jugs, \$550.80; Flat dishes, \$518; Forks, \$795.83; Hot water jugs, \$142.50; Knives, \$591.75; Salvers, \$193.50; Spoons, \$879.83; Sugar basins, \$205.20; Tea pots, \$261; Tea sets, \$219; Toast racks, \$189; Sundries, \$169.38, on account sundry supplies, \$7,684.24. Total, \$12,965.53.' The next item is: 'Smallman & Ingram, London, Ont., 82 pr. blankets, \$1,038.95; Carpet, 654 yards, \$5,929.81; Sundry, \$948.25; 24 Comforters, \$504; 187 pr. curtains, \$777.15; 146 yds. damask, \$657; 16 dozen doyleys, \$288; 421½ yds. linen, \$1,992.25; 442½ yds. lining, \$442.25; 24 luncheon cloths, \$672; 40 yds. repp, \$170; 2 rugs, \$1,260; \$601.25; 36 pr. sheets, \$781.50; Table linen, \$1,285.50; 48 doz. towels, \$459.60; Sundries, \$1,457.80. Total, \$19,265.31.'

"And the third item is: 'Accounts under \$1,000; billiard table, \$851.28; Clocks, \$292; Electrical work, \$170.16; Erection of birch stairs, \$400; Hardware and plumbing supplies, \$803.97; House-furnishings, \$1,051.09; Lumber, doors, etc., \$1,600.08; Marble and tile work, \$519.60; Radiola, \$362.50; Pianos, Nordheimer, \$540; Knabe Grand, \$1,650, less \$750 allowed for old one; Sundries, \$1-433.42. Total, \$8,924.10.'

"I have ventured to read these items simply because I think the people who pay for these things ought to know the extent to which we are furnishing Rideau Hall. . . . The reason I feel most strongly with regard to matters of this kind is that in reality only a very small class, a very exclusive class, gets whatever benefit there is in an expenditure of this kind. . . . As long as there are



so many underprivileged in this country, I wonder whether we are justified in adding still further to the advantages of the over-privileged classes."

**Mr. Elliott** (Minister of Public Works): "Then there is the decoration of the ball-room, \$2,000. There is a request for a tennis pavilion, \$2,000, and for the installation of additional bath-rooms on account of further requirements in that direction, \$1,500. . . . There is a regular staff of some thirty-five men. The salaries for the thirty-five men ordinarily engaged as servants are estimated at \$45,346; then there is \$3,200 for additional assistance and for the repairs, purchase of materials, supplies and so forth used on connection with the grounds and premises, \$11,453."

**Mr. Robb** (Minister of Finance): "When we did so, as Canadians we were humiliated to find that when guests were expected from other countries, or when representative Canadians from all the Provinces gathered there, the people at Government House were compelled to go frequently to the Chateau Laurier or to the Rideau Club to borrow chinaware, glassware and even the forks and spoons used on the table. . . . It costs the present occupant of that office a good deal of money to keep up his end in addition to what the Government does. . . . And the Lieutenant-Governors coming into that house, because they happened to be wealthy men, able to spend their own money,

have made Government House in the Province of Ontario popular."

**Mr. Evans**: "I want to tell the Cabinet right here that these things are taken out of the sweated labor of those who have to make their living by the sweat of their brow today—out of the sweated labor of the men and women, to say nothing of the children, on the farms of Canada."

**Mr. Spencer** (U.F.A., Battle River): "In this case we have in Canada a representative of His Majesty, who, in the opinion of many members is getting a little too extravagant for the welfare of this country."

**Miss McPhail**: "Everybody wants to see our Government Houses places of beauty and culture and dignity, but all that can be had for a good deal less expenditure. I sometimes think that one almost trips over the attendants, there are so many. I am not so sure that all that is necessary in order that there shall be culture and beauty and dignity."

**Mr. Irvine** (U.F.A., Wetaskiwin): "Perhaps the more we spend in this way the better, because I do not know that there is any more emphatic way of attracting the attention to the situation than by spending huge amounts of money. . . . The more people are ruled the better they seem to like it. They seem to desire to bow and scrape before people. Well, if they enjoy that let them pay for it."

controlling public opinion, either for personal prestige or for political power, but the fact remains that such chains are growing every day, and that the press of the country tends to concentrate in the hands of a comparatively small number of men. With amalgamations and discontinuances taking place every day, and the difficulties of starting new newspapers almost insuperable, even for the very rich, it is hard to see how this tendency can be overcome.

#### German Publicity Magnate

In Germany similar developments are recorded. Alfred Hugenberg, business man and politician, owns the leading news service, the leading moving-picture company, one of the leading advertising agencies, and a long string of newspapers. Mr. Hugenberg was chairman of the board of directors of the Krupp Works during the war; he entered journalism in 1920 because the great industrial magnates of the country had become alarmed at the growing power of the . . . Democratic press. He already owns dozens of newspapers outright, and supplies no fewer than 1,600 newspapers with telegraphic news and even with editorial matter which some of the weaker papers are glad to print in the absence of adequate local editorial writers. In five fields he has won in eight years a most alarming influence: movies, advertising and propaganda, national and international telegraphic service, the press of the capital, and that of the provinces. He thus controls the news and controls opinion, and he can specify whose picture shall be shown in thousands of movies, and whose shall be excluded. It is, of course, not true that all of these sixteen hundred newspapers take news only from Hugenberg; there is another competitive news service. But his indirect control of many of these newspapers is not to be questioned. Many have had to mortgage their plants to Hugenberg, buy their supplies from affiliated companies, and get their advertisements from him. Nor does his control end with the daily press; he has taken over several of the largest magazine publishing concerns in Germany. Is it any wonder that this "strong, silent man," who keeps himself in the background, is looked upon as a grave menace to the development of the country from the liberal point of view? Fortunately the last German election . . . shows that there is still independent thinking in that country, and that Mr. Hugenberg is not yet its press Kaiser. Perhaps everywhere concentration of newspaper ownership will be followed by a decline in its political influence. But the immediate peril remains.

## The Control of the Press

How the Power to Create "Public Opinion" is Passing Into Hands of Centralized Wealth  
(From the *New York Nation*)

Every day brings fresh evidence of the international movement toward consolidation of newspaper ownership. In Great Britain whenever a paper is offered for sale it is at once offered to the Berry brothers, or to Lord Rothermere, or to Lord Beaverbrook. Last month Lord Rothermere bought the *Derby Telegraph*, and its weekly, the *Reporter*, while the Berry brothers purchased the *Express*, and its weekly the *Mercury*. Even more striking was the recent sale of the Aberdeen newspapers, the *Press* and *Journal*, the only morning newspaper published in the entire north of Scotland, and the *Evening Express* and the *Weekly Journal*, to the Berry brothers. As the first two are virtually the only important newspapers in the upper part of Scotland, this gives the Berrys almost complete control of public opinion in that portion of the United Kingdom. The only competition is a Labor evening newspaper. Curiously enough, the sale of these Aberdeen papers was made to the Berrys, although Lord Rothermere's offer was \$1.50 per share higher. The Rothermere interests do not concede the validity of this sale at a lower price than they offered, and the matter may be taken to the courts. Politically, of course, it makes no difference which of the groups wins, for both are, like Lord Beaverbrook, Conservative.

#### Million Readers Essential

How long will it be before 80 or 90 per cent of the British dailies are owned by one of these two groups? They must be near the figure now. Meanwhile, the Liberal press of Great Britain is getting weaker, as was shown by the recent dis-

appearance of that valuable daily, the *Westminster Gazette*, so long and so ably edited by J. Alfred Spender. In announcing its amalgamation with the *Daily News*, the management said that it hoped to achieve a circulation of a million readers. This, it declared, was essential to the proper well-being and influence of a daily journal in London—which tells the story of the way British newspapers, like the American, fight for more readers in order to gain more advertising in order to meet the constantly rising costs of production. It also explains the difficulty of starting a new daily in London, and why it is that the Labor party, with millions of voters, has only one struggling daily journal to uphold its cause.

#### Fourteen Dailies

In this country Frank E. Gannett by his purchase of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* has added a fourteenth daily to his holdings. Only a few months ago he purchased the *Hartford Times*, which has the largest circulation of any daily in New England outside of Boston. In purchasing the *Democrat and Chronicle* Mr. Gannett has obtained control of what was, during the Cleveland days, the most influential daily, politically, in New York outside of New York City. Long the organ of E. Prentiss Bailey, it maintained extremely high standards of editorial writing and news reporting. In Mr. Gannett's hands it will be a member of a distinctly liberal group of newspapers. No one, we think, will suggest that Mr. Gannett is extending his newspaper holdings for the purpose of

"In consequence of the War, New York has become the world's premier money market, and the needs and debts of Europe have become so great that New York bankers can dictate what terms they will to all its governments."—*F.C.S. Schiller*, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

#### A STUDY IN HEREDITY

An Irishman was seated in a train beside a pompous individual who was accompanied by a dog.

"Foine dog ye have," said the Irishman. "Pwath kind is it?"

"A cross between an Irishman and an ape," the man replied.

"Shure an' it's related to both of us!" the Irishman rejoined.—*Belfast Times*.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

## Explanation of New System

### C. M. Hall Explains Details in New Plan of Pool Elevator Operation

In explanation of the new system of operating Pool elevators, C. M. Hall, General Manager, has written the following letter to the Pool delegates. Members should read this letter carefully in order that the new system may be thoroughly understood.

"As you are aware, the delegates, at the special meeting held in Calgary from May 29th to May 31st, passed a resolution instructing your Board of Directors to adopt a policy of operation of Pool country elevators on a 'cost' basis. At the meeting, I explained to the delegates the details of operation of the new policy and it has occurred to me that I should write you fully outlining the various factors in connection therewith, so you will have a clear understanding thereof and, at the same time, be in a position to place same before the members of the Pool in your district who will obviously be desirous of securing all the information possible in connection therewith.

"At the present time the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, allow the line elevator companies, as well as your Elevator Department, on what is known as Cash Ticket Pool wheat, a gross margin of 4c per bushel on No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Northern, and 5c per bushel on all other grades. On Special Bin Pool wheat an allowance is made of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1c per bushel for service charges and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for handling charges. Further, on all Pool wheat loaded over the loading platform, whether shipped direct to the Pool or handled for the Pool by line elevator companies, a service charge is assessed the grower of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1c per bushel.

#### Charges Eliminated

"Under the new basis of operation all the charges or allowances mentioned, which were previously made on Special Bin wheat, handled through Pool Elevators, also service charges on any cars of Pool wheat loaded over the platform or loaded through elevators belonging to line companies but billed direct to the Pool and to Pool facilities, will be eliminated.

"This would mean that the member who special binned his wheat through his own facilities, or shipped it direct to his Pool by loading over the loading platform, would receive the full initial payment price with only a deduction of the actual freight, plus inspection and weighing charges. In case a member utilized a line elevator company's facilities to load his grain on track, but directed it to the Pool and to Pool terminals, he would receive settlement from his Pool on the same basis as Platform and Special Bin shipments, except that he would have to pay to the line elevator company their elevator handling charges, which at present amount to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel.

#### Charges for Cash Wheat

"Pool wheat that is disposed of by what is known as the 'wagonload lot' or 'cash ticket' method, would receive the full initial payment price less freight and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel. The reason a difference of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel has been made between

wheat that is special binned and that disposed of in wagonload lots by the cash ticket method, is that our records, during the present season, indicate that our loss on grades on wheat purchased by the Cash ticket method, plus inspection and weighing charges, freight on dockage, interest, etc., amounted to approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel. The member of the Pool who special bins his grain guarantees his own grades, awaits a certain period to receive his initial payment and, if he secures an advance thereon before his cars have been unloaded at terminal points, he is charged interest on such advance at 6 per cent.

#### Revenue From Terminal

"This basis of handling Pool wheat through Pool facilities results in the elevators being operated practically without revenue except that derived from carrying charges as well as surplus in weights or overages, if any. This absence of revenue from country elevator facilities will, to a degree, be offset by savings effected at Pool terminals, although under normal crop conditions we must expect that the cost of operating our country elevators without revenue will exceed the savings effected from the operation of terminals and this deficit will be charged to the members of the Pool who benefitted by having Pool facilities and the actual deductions made in the final payment. Should the revenue from the above sources exceed the operating expenses of country elevators, any such surplus would be distributed to the members patronizing their own facilities.

"At the end of the financial season the Elevator Department of your Pool will place full details of the result of the operation of all Departments before the Directors and they will be equitable and fair to the members of the Pool who have benefitted by their Pool facilities. The items of depreciation on Pool properties, and interest at 6 per cent on Elevator Reserve, will be part of the expenses that will be charged to the Pool Elevator Department, together with all other general expenses of operation. Heretofore, interest on Elevator Reserve of 6 per cent has not been charged to the Elevator Department of your Pool, but under the new cost basis of operation this will be charged. Your Directors will, naturally, correct any inequalities that may be apparent to them as between any of the various methods previously outlined as utilized by the members in delivering their wheat to or through their own Pool facilities.

#### Storage in Special Bins

"Another feature in connection with the operation of the Pool Elevator Department which was altered was the matter of storage on Special Bin grain. In the future a member who receives a special bin and delivers his carload therein within fifteen days will not be charged storage for any period thereafter, as has been the custom in the past. However, where a member secures a bin and does not complete delivery within fifteen days

from the date his first load is delivered, he will be charged storage for the full capacity of the bin from the date his first load was delivered until final delivery is completed, unless the member only has a carload of wheat, in which case the storage will be charged on the actual number of bushels in evidence.

"The Directors are further instructed, at the end of the present 1927-28 season, to make a refund to patrons of Pool elevator facilities of any excess charges that may be in evidence. This feature will be taken care of by your Elevator Department just as soon as possible after the final results of the season's operations are known, details placed before your Board of Directors and their decision with respect to distribution given in connection therewith."

#### A COMPARISON IN SAFETY

Co-operative marketing is about three times as safe as the average business undertaking in the United States, and a co-op has almost three times as many chances of success as other commercial enterprises.

This fact is disclosed by the latest comparative figures on co-op failure which show that in 1925 only 0.3 of one per cent of the associations failed. In the same year Bradstreets show that .84 of one per cent of other business failed.

The most disastrous year in the history of the United States co-ops, according to available figures of the Department of Agriculture, was in 1923. In that year 1.9 per cent of the co-ops failed. That year has its counterpart in the business world, however. In the season 1922 Bradstreets shows that 1.09 per cent of the other business in the country failed.

The record of co-operative success would appear even more striking in contrast with the record of other business enterprises if the degree of failure were taken into consideration. Many of the co-ops which are reported as "failed" are said to be associations which never really started; or associations which changed their form of organization into some other type of business.

From the figures stated it would appear that the farmer who joins a co-operative organization has less chance of seeing it fail than if he were a stockholder in some other sort of commercial enterprise.—*Oklahoma Cotton Grower.*

#### DISCONTINUE BROADCASTING

Wheat Pool broadcasting has been discontinued for the summer months. The last broadcast was on June 20th. This feature will be resumed during the coming fall. Judging from letters received during the past fall and the past winter, the majority of Pool members were appreciative of radio talks given each week.

#### HANDLING AT VANCOUVER

The Port of Vancouver passed the 80,000,000 bushel mark in export of wheat, setting a new port record and attaining the total predicted many months ago by grain men of Western Canada. It is believed the port will exceed 85,000,000 bushels when the season closes on July 31, 1928, thus beating the 1923-4 record of 54,000,000 bushels.



# The Wheat Pool Field Service

The nine men whose photographs appear on this page comprise the field service staff of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The field men will work throughout the Province, keeping in close touch with the members and seeing that the best possible service is given. They will be able to give all information concerning Pool matters and advice on questions of grading and shipping grain, etc.

By keeping in close contact with members, delegates and directors, the field men will be able to render invaluable service in maintaining close contact all along the line.



**E. R. BRIGGS**  
Asst. Secretary in charge  
of Field Service.

Definite districts have not been allocated to these men as yet, but this will be done in the course of a few months.

The Wheat Pool organization seeks to maintain a healthy morale among the membership and, to do this, aims at giving the highest type of service.

The field men will give assistance to the delegates and canvassers and also will aid Wheat Pool Locals in their work. They will also keep in close contact with elevator agents.

The field men have been selected by the board of directors because of their ability and special knowledge of the work. They should have the co-operation of the membership in order to render their best service.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Pools have maintained field service staffs for several years. Both Mr. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Pool, and Mr. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Pool, testify in appreciative terms as to the usefulness of the field service branches of their organizations.

The need for closer contact between the Pool membership and Head Office has long been felt in Alberta. The appointment of a field service force is a long step towards bridging the gap.



**L. NORMANDEAU**  
Field Service man among  
French speaking farmers.



**WM. PETTINGER**  
Formerly divisional superintendent with Hail Board.



**N. P. DAVISSON**  
On Wheat Pool staff since  
organization started.



**E. E. EISENHAUER**  
Formerly on staff of Claraholm School of Agriculture.



**W. F. GRAFTON**  
Formerly on staff of Dept.  
of Irrigation, C.P.R.



**GEO. CHARD**  
Years of experience in  
Grain Business.



**A. D. BABIUK**  
Field man among Ukrainians. Speaks 5 languages.



**NORMAN NELSON**  
Formerly agent at Pool  
Elevator. Candidate.

## Hutchinson's Meetings

Lew Hutchinson, director for Camrose district, will address meetings on the dates indicated, at the following places: July 3rd, Meeting Creek; July 4, Donald; July 5, Red Willow; July 6th, Bashaw; July 9th, Botha; July 10th, Gadsby; July 11th, Halkirk; July 12th, Castor; July 13th, Fleet. All of these meetings will commence at 8:30 p.m.

## Coarse Grains

### Necessity for Pool Outlined in Saskatchewan Publicity

From Publicity Department, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.—There would seem to be a few questions regarding the Coarse Grains Pool which are constantly cropping up in Saskatchewan and which should probably be answered just now. This is particularly the case since we are about to make a very special effort to bring the re-signed acreages of coarse grains to the highest possible point before June 30.

It is not the intention here to outline answers to more than a few of the most frequently asked questions. By the use of these answers it should be possible to bring every Wheat Pool member into the Coarse Grains Pool and many non-Pool growers as well. Answers to special questions may be secured from Head Office if desired.

**Question 1.**—Why should I sign a Coarse Grains Contract when I very seldom sell any of these grains?

**Answer:** One reason is enough. Every acre growing or capable of growing coarse grains and signed to the Pool is one more acre under Pool control. Control is the essence of Pool marketing. If you only sell the product of 20 acres of coarse grains once during the contract period, that grain is just as important, bushel for bushel, as a similar quantity of non-Pool grain in controlling price. Moreover, coarse grains are largely sold locally or on the domestic market and every bushel sold through the Pool takes that much off the open market. In brief you should sign because Pool control is secured through control of bushelage and each bushel counts, especially when the average quantity of coarse grains marketed per farm is small anyway.

**Question 2.**—Why should I sign when I can nearly always sell all my surplus coarse grains locally for seed and feed?

**Answer.**—Because local prices are largely influenced by open market prices, and if you sign a contract you can still sell your grain locally to farmers, seed houses, or mills, under a generous permit system, while at the same time adding to Pool control. Every acre not in the Pool is working against it.

**Question 3.**—I am really more of a consumer than a producer of coarse grains, since I buy more often than I sell. Why should I sign to put the price up on myself?

**Answer.**—If the Pool had been able to supply all of the local demand for coarse grains this year many Pool members would have secured their requirements at lower prices than they paid for feed and seed. A larger measure of control of coarse grains by the Pool would serve to equalize demand and supply as between



localities, with the result that prices would not fluctuate so much from year to year within the district.

**Question 4.**—If there is so little coarse grains actually sold by the Pool, in comparison with wheat, the overhead will be high, will it not?

**Answer.**—No, because the coarse grains get the benefit of the low overhead created by the tremendous volume of Pool wheat. The overhead is the same for wheat and coarse grains.

**Question 5.**—Is there any well defined relationship between wheat and coarse grains prices that would enable a strong coarse grains Pool to have an effect on the Wheat Pool?

**Answer.**—There is undoubtedly a relationship, though it is not always clearly defined. In this respect rye is the best example to use because it stands more or less midway between the other coarse grains and wheat. Rye is really a bread grain, especially in Europe, and in North America "rye" bread, made from mixed wheat and rye flour, is fairly common. Generally speaking, rye is worth between three-fourths and five-sixths of the price of wheat and carries a substantially lower protein content. The Prairie Provinces export approximately 7,000,000 bushels of rye each year from a total production of about 16,000,000 bushels; and we export about 25,000,000 bushels of barley out of a production of 70,000,000

bushels; as well as 25,000,000 bushels of oats from a production of 290,000,000 bushels. It is well known that the prices received for only a comparatively small surplus for export exert a strong influence on domestic prices; and export prices, in turn, especially for bread grains and their substitutes, such as barley, oats and potatoes, are influenced by the cost per unit of food. While it is difficult and in fact impossible to assign any definite relationship as between wheat and coarse grains, every indication points to the fact that some relationship certainly exists, which makes it all the more essential that we bear in mind our coarse grains slogan: "Every Pool Acre a Coarse Grains Acre."

## McIvor Explains Pool Methods of Selling Wheat

Sales Manager of Canadian Pool Speaks at International Conference

In the address delivered at the International Wheat Pool Conference at Regina, George McIvor, Sales Manager of the Wheat Pool, gives a lucid interpretation of the Pool method of selling wheat. The portion of his address dealing with this subject is as follows:

"Climatic and other conditions over which the grower has no control require him to deliver to the primary market practically all of this Western Canadian crop during the months of October, November and December. Until such time as he set up his own marketing agency he had not made the proper arrangements to provide a receiver for this large quantity of grain.

"The call for 'Manitoba' wheats, as our Canadian wheat is known, throughout the world, is constant in most countries; that is, for instance, if I were a miller, say, in England, I would use a certain proportion of Manitoba wheats, a certain proportion of Argentine and a certain proportion of Australian to make the necessary blend of flour that my bakers and other consumers required, and, while the proportion used of each of these varieties of wheat might vary slightly, according to the price, month in and month out my blends would be largely the same.

### Twelve Months' Distribution

"That means then that the question of the distribution of Canadian wheat to the world is not a question of three months, but a question of twelve months, and, unless we set up the proper machinery for receiving this volume of wheat during the first three months, the inevitable must happen, that is, the price is broken down until it is at a level to suit the larger speculator who could and would carry the load for profit. This you will concede was not a very good thing for the farmer. It meant that the bulk of the wheat of Western Canada was out of the hands of the farmer in the first three months of the year and he could not possibly participate in any spring advance. It meant that instead of the farmer receiving a satisfactory price for his product, he was required to sell it on a breaking market for which one thing only was responsible, a larger volume of wheat being offered than the demand would absorb.

### Central Takes Growers' Load

"Today the Central Selling Agency takes over the growers' load in the fall of the year and carries it for twelve months

distributing the required amounts to the various countries as it is needed. It enables the grower to participate in the average price for the year and it enables the consumer to buy his requirements with some assurance that a rapidly fluctuating market will not prevent its resale.

"The Pool price is the same to everyone on the same day; its policy is one of equity to all concerned. Of course, it necessarily reserves the right to sell this wheat on any market that it desires, provided the price is right. For instance, it would be highly unreasonable for the Pool to sell its product in England when a more profitable price was obtainable on the Winnipeg market. All of these factors are taken into consideration in the marketing of our wheat.

### Urges Good Seed

"We have no control over the quality of the product which is given to us to sell and, whether our wheat is high or low in protein and whether it is the variety the millers want, this is very largely in the hands of the weatherman and of our growers. We, however, at every opportunity urge our growers to sow the best seed obtainable. Our wheat is largely

of the Marquis variety, but, during recent years, on account of rust or some other damage, some of our growers have been forced to grow other varieties, for instance, Durums, which are largely exported to Italy and Germany to fill a macaroni demand. Our Marquis variety, however, is so far our best bread wheat and is distributed to practically all the countries of the world.

### Made Only Beginning

"I believe we have made only a beginning in getting the producer in this country in closer touch with the consumer in other countries. It is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the producer that he should have a strong organization of his own to seek out and develop the widest possible market for his produce.

"You would perhaps naturally expect me to explain to you to what extent the Canadian Wheat Pool has been responsible for the advance in wheat prices. This is a very controversial topic and one upon which argument has been and can be based, which in the final analysis is largely academic. We are a practical people and I will endeavor to deal with it very briefly, from a practical standpoint.

### Interesting Facts

"There are some very interesting facts which cannot be overlooked in connection with market conditions since the inauguration of the Wheat Pools, which, in my opinion, speak for themselves. I will merely bring them to your attention and allow you to draw your own inferences as to cause and effect. In the first place, the duty of the sales force is to market the wheat as directly into consumptive channels as is possible, placing it there with the greatest possible economy and taking advantage of handling the grain in bulk. The sales policy is to a very large extent determined by the Board of Directors at their review of market conditions and taking due heed to the apparent supply and demand from time to time as the world's situation clarifies itself.

### Detrimental to Producer

"Let me remind you of the market condition which forced the farmer to sell his grain on the primary market in a few months to which I have previously referred. This market condition, which I think you will all agree was entirely detrimental to the producer of the product without bringing corresponding benefits to the consumer, has been to a large



GEORGE McIVOR



extent remedied by the operations of the Wheat Pool. A survey of world production will show you that under the practices in vogue in 1923, prior to the inception of the Central Selling Agency, Canada's crop, which was the largest and of the highest quality she has ever raised, passed out of the producer's hands in a few months owing to the financial distress he was laboring under at that time, at a price which netted him on an average approximately \$1.00 per bushel at the terminal market for number One Northern. Since the inception of the three Western Pools, with increasing world production, the producer in Western Canada has netted, in 1924, \$1.66, in 1925 \$1.45, and 1926 \$1.42 at the terminal market. In 1927 we have already paid the producer \$1.15 per bushel at the terminal market, with the world production still on the up-grade. It is unnecessary for me to mention that there will be further payments on account of this past year's crop.

#### Improved Prices

"These improved prices have been secured for the producer without a corresponding increase in the price of bread to the consumer. At these levels it is profitable to grow wheat on our Western Prairies. The placing of the Western wheat farm on a sound and profitable basis is serving the consumer well insofar as it has assured to him an adequate supply of his chief bread food. I will leave you to reflect over these simple facts, and if anyone has information in his possession which would otherwise explain the higher domestic market levels for wheat which have ruled during the past four years, we would be most interested in examining them."

## News & Views

#### How Success Comes

Success is brought about not so much in lying awake at night as in staying awake in the daytime.

#### New Wheat Pool Local

A Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Roycroft, with D. C. Moore, of Roycroft, as Secretary.

#### Like Wagon Without Springs

A man without toleration is like a wagon without springs—he is jolted at every little obstruction in life's pathway.

#### Does Not Ask Subsidy

Co-operative marketing is not asking for, does not want, and does not need a Government subsidy or any other artificial support.

#### Trend of Times

The trend of the times now indicates that farmers, as well as business concerns, must either co-operate and live or compete and perish.

#### Due to Inefficiency

The U.S. Secretary of Commerce estimates that the losses in the United States from inefficient distribution—marketing—approximates \$8,000,000,000 annually.

#### U. S. Grain Exports will Increase

Fenley P. Mount, of Chicago, president of the Advance Rumley Company, was in Calgary and Edmonton for a few days. He stated that United States' grain ex-

## NOTICES

### Re Clause 26 of Second Series Contract

#### To Whom It May Concern:

Please take notice that in accordance with Clause 26 of the Second Series Contract, the Board of Directors have decided that this Association will receive wheat under the Second Series Contract on and after Monday, July 16th, 1928.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 20th day of June, 1928.

Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

R. O. German, Sec'y.

### Re First Series Contract

#### To Whom It May Concern:

Please take notice that under a Resolution passed by our Board of Directors, no applications for membership under the First Series Contract will be accepted after June 21st next, unless the applicant also signs a Second Series Contract.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 20th day of June, 1928.

Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited

R. O. German, Sec'y.

ports will steadily decrease as home consumption increases. In Mr. Mount's opinion the Orient will import Canadian wheat and flour in increasing amounts in years to come.

#### New Wheat Pool Local

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Long Valley with G. M. Williams, of Clive, as Secretary, and R. May, of Clive, Chairman.

#### Final Ship of Season

The final grain ship of the season to load Pool wheat at Prince Rupert was the Motor Ship "King James." This steamer took four cargoes of wheat from that port in the last two years.

#### Pool Booths at Fairs

The Alberta Wheat Pool will have booths at the Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions. Pool members are invited to visit these booths. Exhibits of grains and educational material will be available for distribution.

#### Peace River Grain

The total amount of grain shipped from the Peace River district between August 1, 1927, and June 1, 1928, was 9,870,968 bushels. The amount shipped out for the same period the previous year was 5,497,125 bushels.

#### Saskatoon Supports Pool

Commissioner, the Saskatoon Board of Trade.—"It gives me much pleasure to inform you that at the last meeting of the Board of Trade the Board placed itself on record for support of your Wheat Pool Membership Drive, and will

lend co-operation to assist in this drive. It was generally felt that your plan of campaign for a holiday to concentrate on the work of the drive would be a splendid assistance, and create considerable interest in the work of the Pool."

#### Winter Killing in Ontario

It is officially estimated that 207,000 acres, or 23 per cent of the 899,900 acres planted to fall wheat in Ontario was winter killed. Spring seeding of all crops was delayed from ten to twenty days as compared with last year.

#### Hail in Kansas

A despatch from Medicine Lodge, Kansas, states that a terrific hail storm beat 50,000 acres of wheat into the ground. The grain was nearly ready for harvesting when the storm struck. This storm cut a path ten miles wide, 50 miles long in Barber County.

#### Sign Contracts

Mr. Rufus Cates who is delegate for the Oyen district reports that two prominent farmers in the Oyen district have signed contracts as new members of the Alberta Wheat Pool. These are Joseph Kuich of Oyen, 500 acres; and R. Black, Oyen, 900 acres.

Careful with fire is good advice, we know, But careful with words is ten times doubly so.

Boys flying kites draw in their white-winged birds, But that isn't true when you're flying words.

#### C.P.R. Grain Handlings

Up to June 7th the Canadian Pacific Railway had handled 98½ million bushels of wheat and 13 million bushels of other grains in Alberta from the 1927 crop. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 59 million bushels of wheat and 4 million bushels of other grains.

#### Making Room for Elevator

A news despatch from Carseland states that the C.P.R. is moving tracks adjacent to the station to make room for an Alberta Pool elevator. The construction of this elevator will make a total of five elevators at that point. Over a million bushels of grain were shipped from Carseland from the last crop.

#### Wheat Pool Meetings

A. D. Babiuk will hold Wheat Pool meetings on July 8th at Boyle, and on July 24th at Round Hill.

C. Jensen, Director for Lethbridge, will address meetings on July 2nd, Badger Lake, at 2 p.m.; July 3rd, Enchant, 2 p.m.; July 3rd, New West, 8 p.m.; July 4th, Retlaw, 2 p.m.; July 4th, Vauxhall, 8 p.m.

#### "Wheat Pool Building"

A new block is being erected in Winnipeg to be known as the "Wheat Pool Building." This building is not being erected by the Pool but two floors have been rented to accommodate all branches of Pool activities in Winnipeg. This will include the staffs of the Central Selling Agency, Manitoba Wheat Pool, the Winnipeg branch of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and the Winnipeg branch of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

#### Complimentary to Normandeau

The Alberta Wheat Pool has established a department of field service. Seven agents have been appointed and one of



them is Louis Normandeau, of Westlock. For some time the French speaking farmers have requested the appointment of a man who could communicate with them in their own language. They are going to be satisfied and will certainly congratulate themselves on the appointment of Mr. Normandeau, for they will find in him a man of high intellect, of very great activity and of cordial demeanor.—*L' Union*, Edmonton.

### To Study Canadian Methods

The Soviet Government is sending a group of 30 men to Canada to study the methods of our farmers in growing wheat. These men will spend six months in Canada and they will also visit the United States. The information which they gain is to be applied in increasing wheat production in Russia. It is estimated that the present production in Russia is nearly equal to that before the war. The peasants use more grain themselves and are also feeding large quantities to stock; the result is that Russian wheat exports are only about one-twentieth of what they were before the war.

### A Japanese Viewpoint

*The Calgary Herald*.—Because Japanese farmers can get more money for their rice than wheat brings on the market, they are rapidly giving up the former as their main article of diet, and are buying wheat from Canada, according to Kyohei Kato, managing director of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, of Tokyo, who passed through Calgary en route for the coast on the trans-Canada on Monday morning, June 18th.

"Your Wheat Pool is a very good idea, but the price is not so good," Mr. Kato declared, when interviewed by a representative while the train stood in the Canadian Pacific depot. "I suppose that part of it is all right with the farmer, but it is bad for us when we buy millions of bushels of grain."

Mr. Kato, while in Vancouver, will attend to business in connection with the chartering of a fleet of ships with which to transport the grain he has just purchased, to Japan.

### Some Recent Signers of 2nd Series Wheat Pool Contracts

A. J. Walks, Warner, 405 acres; O. E. Holmberg, Florann, 350 acres; Geo. E. Bayes, Parkland, 300; Andrew Armstrong, Lake McGregor, 300; D. P. McDaniel, Cayley, 500; A. R. Strang, Redland, 500; Wm. Clayton, Norfolk, 400; W. N. Rintoul, Keoma, 325; John Johnson, Evarts, 300; F. A. Middleton, Carman-gay, 820; Louis Roemmele, Carman-gay, 640; Sam Fintland, Reid Hill, 300; N. T. DeWitt, Vulcan, 350; Dan Richmond, Brant, 700; C. O. Hornecker, Nanton, 350; Baker Farms Ltd., Daysland, 500; J. E. Still, Killam, 300; A. J. Spanke, Brant, 600; C. D. Allen, Craigmyle, 380; Thos. Thulien, Veteran, 340; L. W. Doyle, Dowling, 300; T. M. Carlson, Cardston, 400; Tom Goin, Lethbridge, 310; S. Roppel, Rockyford, 600; D. S. Howick, Rockyford, 300; F. J. Henke, Rockyford, 320; John D. Madill, Foremost, 400; R. Hoglund, Coaldale, 475; Flora Orcutt, Coaldale, 310; F. J. Belliveau, Oyen, 400; J. Wood, Oyen, 300; J. H. Bennett, Kimball, 400; W. A. Keith, Kimball, 300; W. W. Taylor, Kimball, 400; Robert Black, Oyen, 900 acres.

## Eight Story Building to Be Erected for Wheat Pool in Winnipeg

Eastern Capitalists to Build Office Block and Lease to Canadian Pool

Eastern capitalists have just completed arrangements through the Royal Trust Company for the erection of an eight storey office building on the East side of Main street, between McDermott and Bannatyne Avenues which will be leased for a long term of years by the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

E. B. Ramsay, manager, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, states that the building when completed will be occupied by the Central Selling Agency, or the Canadian Wheat Pool, the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and the Winnipeg offices of the Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools. "The rapid expansion of the Canadian Wheat Pools," stated Mr. Ramsay, "and the development of the handling facilities owned or controlled by the three Provincial Pools and the Central Selling Agency make it absolutely necessary that we should have permanent quarters in a building designed for our special use.

### Substantial Economies

"By having all our offices in the one building substantial economies can be

effected, especially as we have secured very satisfactory arrangements with the lessees. At the present time the three Pools and the Central Selling Agency have to maintain offices in three separate buildings. The advantages of having our entire staff under one roof are obvious.

"It is gratifying to the Pool management that without any suggestion on our own part Eastern capitalists should have shown their faith in the co-operative marketing movement by investing a considerable amount of money in erecting a building for the Wheat Pool. The plans show a building of the most modern type throughout, of the latest fireproof construction and faced with Tyndall stone. The size of the building will be approximately 60x120 feet, and we are informed that it is the intention of the owners to erect a one storey financial office on the balance of the land in the near future."

All negotiations in connection with the purchase of the site from A. M. Fraser and associates were conducted by the Royal Trust Company who have been appointed rental agents and managers of



Future Home of Canadian Wheat Pool, Winnipeg.



the building. The owners are represented by a large financial house in Toronto.

A representative of the Royal Trust Company states that the price paid for the land was \$1,000 per foot for 106 feet frontage on Main Street, and that the cost of the building will be approximately \$600,000.

The architects are Messrs. Northwood and Chivers and Messrs. John Gunn and Sons, Limited, are to have charge of the construction. Building operations will begin as soon as the old structures now on the property have been removed. It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy by the Wheat Pool early in the new year.

## Wheat Pool Nominations

Delegates Nominated in Alberta Wheat Pool Sub-districts

### LETHBRIDGE:

- A-1—A. W. Johnson, Walsh.
- A-2—John A. Graham, Coutts; T. G. Otto, Warner; Roy M. Hearn, Etsikom; A. H. Steckle, Milk River.
- A-3—N. L. Eliason, Wrentham.
- A-4—John A. Johansen, Woolford.
- A-5—T. B. Dunham, 1313-4th Ave. S., Lethbridge.
- A-6—John D. Madill, Foremost; John L. Leahy, Grassy Lake; Arthur Stephens, Maleb.
- A-7—T. O. Nesting, Seven Persons; James W. O'Neil, Winnifred.
- A-8—Robt. L. McManus, Lomond.
- A-9—A. P. Hempel, Turin; H. W. Sears, Enchant.
- A-10—Carl H. Axelson, Bingville.

### CLARESHOLM:

- B-1—E. I. Duffield, Pincher Creek; Joseph Horner, Box 68, Macleod.
- B-2—Paul Frederickick, Carmangay; H. Renkenberger, Barons.
- B-3—J. P. Ross, Granum; Oden Nelson, Clareholm; A. MacGregor, Granum.
- B-4—M. E. Malchow, Stavely.
- B-5—H. J. Higgins, Champion.
- B-6—J. J. Dann, Reid Hill.
- B-7—J. H. Rhodes, Brant.
- B-8—G. D. Sloane, Cayley.
- B-9—V. J. Bertrand, Milo.
- B-10—J. O. Anderson, Blackie.

### SOUTH CALGARY:

- C-1—Jake Frey, Acadia Valley; John Fowle, Social Plains.
- C-2—Noah E. Steeves, Buffalo; Wellington Yake, Cappon.
- C-3—George Coutts, Cessford; H. F. Nester, Cessford.
- C-4—W. H. Harris, Makepeace.
- C-5—J. A. Maynard, Cluny.
- C-6—C. A. Smith, Rockyford; H. W. Leonard, Tudor.
- C-7—Angus Watson, Strathmore.
- C-8—W. H. Schissel, Beiseker; J. H. Schmaltz, Beiseker.
- C-9—John Atkinson, Carbon.
- C-10—G. Wall, Box 1855, Calgary.
- L. McKinnon, 922 14th Ave. W., Calgary; C. A. Craig, Langdon.

### NORTH CALGARY:

- D-1—R. V. Bamber, Sibbald.
- D-2—R. Cates, Oyen.
- D-3—Thomas Partridge, Monitor.
- D-4—N. D. Stewart, Chinook.
- D-5—James P. Watson, Chinook.
- D-6—R. Burton, Stanmore; Morgan Baldwin, Reist.
- D-7—J. K. Sutherland, Hanna; E. D. Blain, Hanna.
- D-8—A. McLean, Sunnynook; R. C. Bell, Millerfield.
- D-9—John D. McKay, Mecheche.
- D-10—G. A. Bagley, Rumsey; C. W. Robinson, Munson.

### RED DEER:

- E-1—H. W. Wood, Carstairs.
- E-2—W. J. McCubbin, Three Hills.
- E-3—Wm. H. Hoppins, Huxley; G. H. Biggs, Elnora.
- E-4—Ronald Pye, Penhold; H. Boltwood, Innisfail; David Anderson, Markerville.
- E-5—E. A. Hanson, Big Valley; F. F. McNeil, Rumsey.
- E-6—Rea Armstrong, Botha; David Ferguson, Cornucopia.
- E-7—J. E. Brown, Castor.
- E-8—M. R. Holder, Stettler; James A. Baird, Red Willow.
- E-9—F. McDonald, Mirror; Sam L. Jones, Blackfalds; J. H. Suggett, R.R.1, Bentley.
- E-10—Alan Cole, Bittern Lake; T. Page Baker, Ponoka; E. R. Rasmuson, Wetaskiwin.

### CAMROSE:

- F-1—C. A. Fawcett, Consort.
- F-2—O. M. Smith, Provost.
- F-3—K. Kirberg, Czar; W. A. Mitchell, Czar.

- F-4—Walter Wraight, Veteran.
- F-5—Harry Sheardown, Bulwark.
- F-6—Thos. H. Cooper, Hardisty; David Williamson, Hardisty.
- F-7—A. C. Walmsley, Hardisty; A. G. Andrews, Sedgewick.
- F-8—John W. Laing, Galahad.
- F-9—Wm. Mohler, Strome.
- F-10—W. W. Harber, Camrose.

### EDMONTON:

- G-1—Harry Foreman, Chauvin; B. C. Lees, Edgerton.
- G-2—Walter Skinner, Riverton; Peter J. Enzenauer, Box 185, Lloydminster.
- G-3—J. T. McDuffe, Minburn.
- G-4—Andrew Holmberg, Viking.
- G-5—Johnston Ferguson, Tofield.
- G-6—A. W. Fraser, Vegreville.
- G-7—Dan Lewicki, Spedden; John G. Huculak, Bellis; Andrew Rafn, Bon Accord; Laudas Joly, St. Paul.
- G-8—B. G. Powell, Stony Plain; A. R. Brown, Westlock.
- G-9—E. H. Keith, La Glace.
- G-10—James Wylie, Vanrenna; R. J. Lee, Berwyn; M. E. Williamson, Berwyn.

## The Pool's Place in Our National Life

An Address by A. J. McPhail at the International Wheat Pool Conference, June, 1928

Some idea of the place of the Canadian Wheat Pools in the national life of Canada was given before the International Pool Conference by A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

"I believe the Pool is doing for the farming community, in larger measure, what no organization has done in the past; and herein I feel this organization is making its real contribution to our national life. I believe it has been the greatest factor during the past three years in helping to give greater financial stability to agriculture. Few in this country would deny that statement. But what is immeasurably more important from the standpoint of permanently raising the status of the farming industry, is that the farmers through their own organization are gradually emancipating themselves from the yoke of drudgery, hardship and long hours of hard work without adequate recompense. These things are deadening in their effects on the things that make for strength of character in a class of people."

Characterizing the Wheat Pools as the most widely known Canadian institutions outside of the Government itself and possibly the two railway systems, the speaker stated that this successful institution has probably done more to advertise Canada throughout the world than anything else during the last four years.

### Aid Western Development

"The part it is playing in the development of Canada," said Mr. McPhail, "especially Western Canada, is important. Apart from its most important function—gathering and orderly merchandising of wheat and grain—it now owns and controls, in both country and terminal elevators, much the largest system of grain handling facilities ever brought under one ownership and management. It is one of the large customers of the Canadian Banks. Last year its interest and bank charges amounted to nearly \$1,900,000. It is safe to say that it furnishes more business to the Canadian Railways than any other business concern in the country.

It is one of the largest traffic customers of the Great Lake Carriers. Last year the Pool paid over twelve and one-half million dollars to move its wheat by lake and rail from Fort William to the seaboard. It paid over \$10,000,000 in ocean freight and seaboard charges. Its insurance charges—lake, marine, country and terminal elevators and grain—amounted to over \$1,000,000.

"During the four years of its operation it has distributed to its members over eight hundred million dollars. In addition to all this the Pool gives employment to a large number of people, paying out in wages alone, over \$4,000,000 annually.

"I know," said the speaker, "that the financial structure of the organization is essential as a groundwork or foundation for the other very important work—training in citizenship. The Pool organization is becoming more and more democratic, and it is continually seeking means of giving greater effect to the principles on which it was founded. Everything possible is being done to give the local committees and individual members a real feeling of responsibility, based on the fact that they must assume and exercise their full rights and duties of ownership if the institution is to continue to function successfully."

### Surest Guarantee of Strength

The fact that the farmers of this country have been able to secure their present organizations without other outside help than a very sympathetic support from other classes of business interests, was characterized by the speaker as one of the most important contributions which the Wheat Pools have made to the national life of the country. He pointed to the widespread lack of appreciation of the full significance of the real factors making for the success of democratic institutions, and said that one of the greatest problems in democracy is to have the members realize and assume their responsibilities as citizens.

### Surest Guarantee of Strength

"A man must develop some intelligence before he can realize that working with

(Continued on page 28)



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## Closing Days of Session---Unsatisfactory Way of Handling Estimates

En Route to Alberta  
Dear Farm Women:

Well, Parliament has closed at last and we are now on our way back to Alberta. Judging from the sloughs we see, lack of rain has not been a problem this Spring. How quickly do our thoughts turn from legislative problems to the ones of long standing on the farm!

Nearly the entire time of the last week was taken up with voting supplies. As you know, each Minister in charge of a Department has to get the consent of the House for the expenditures he has estimated would be necessary for the current year. It is of course impossible for a Minister to have the full details of his Department at his finger tips, or perhaps I should say at his tongue's end, so he takes his seat in the front row and his Deputy Minister or Deputies take seats with all the necessary papers, just in front of him. Of course they have not the right to address the House but they supply the Minister with the information he needs in a low voice and the Minister in turn retails it to the House.

Mr. Bennett offered a general criticism of the Government expenditures for the year which did not get the support of the majority of the House owing to the fact that it was too vague. Some of the items of expenditure had been previously criticized and a vote forced on them, but the major portion of the estimates were necessary and could not be considered unnecessary extravagance.

### Speaks for Independent Groups

Mr. Irvine, voicing the opinion of the Independent groups, again drew the attention of the House to the present unsatisfactory manner of handling the estimates, and repeated the recommendation that they be divided among the special House committees so that they could be considered more fully, the officials in charge directly questioned and much more information obtained. This would enable the members who wanted to vote on the merits of the expenditure to come to a more judicious decision.

The Prime Minister replying agreed that the suggestion was a good one and said that before another session the Government hoped to have some recommendations to make to the House along that line.

It was confidently expected by many that the House would prorogue Saturday afternoon, but as the business was not finished at that time, then they felt almost confident that it would adjourn during the evening, rumor said eleven o'clock, I believe. The Speaker of the House gave notice that the Governor General was in readiness to prorogue, but a keen debate was on which continued until twelve o'clock, so that the House adjourned until Monday morning and again we heard definite rumors that it would adjourn before noon, but discussion still went on and it was five o'clock before business was finished.

The two subjects discussed at length during the closing hours of the session were the building of the C.N.R. hotel at

Halifax and the opening of the Canadian embassy at Tokio. An amendment was moved against the Tokio vote, as was also one recommending the cutting out of the salary of the chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board, but in neither of these cases was a registered vote demanded.

### One of the Changes

One of the big changes of the present session was the bringing into operation of the eleven o'clock rule for adjourning, which has been a benefit both to the members and the country. This was most evident toward the end of the session, when it has been a common practice to pass large sums of estimates through in the small hours of the morning when most of the members had become too sleepy and tired to give them their careful consideration. This year there was an effort made during the last few days to do away with this rule, but owing to strong objections, very few estimates were passed after midnight.

The greater number of you will no doubt have the opportunity of seeing and questioning your member if you wish, before he returns to Ottawa and will be able to learn more fully of his activities. I hope, however, what I have written this year will have given you a little better idea of his work while there.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

### GROSMONT U.F.W.A. LOCAL

Grosmont U.F.W.A. Local held a successful meeting at the home of Mrs. Ed. Garner recently, writes the secretary, Mrs. Geo. Cooke, when plans were made for the big community picnic on July 2nd. The members worked at the quilt for which materials were donated by Mrs. Leo Major.

### PLEASANT SOCIAL AFTERNOON

Mrs. Hummel was hostess to the Energetic U.F.W.A. Local (Milk River), at their May meeting. A pleasant social afternoon was spent, Mrs. S. J. Hawis being the winner in a series of contests. A business meeting of the Local was held in June, at the home of Mrs. Collins, when several social affairs were planned.

### JENNY LIND PROGRAM

The program of Jenny Lind U.F.W.A. Local, Scandia, for the current year, is as follows: January, report of Convention delegates; February, Pie-a-la-mode Social; March, poultry meeting; April, Planning Home Gardens; May, Difficulties of Farm Life and How Overcome; June, canning demonstration; July, joint U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. picnic; August, Review of Red Cross Nursing Course; September, Entertaining in Farm Homes; October, banquet for members and families; toasts on Canadian poetry; November, Sewing Hints and Ideas; December, annual meeting and Christmas program.

### PAPERS BY TEACHERS

The Bardo U.F.W.A. met in the basement of the church on Friday afternoon. Roll call was answered by amusing anecdotes which caused a good deal of merriment. Very interesting papers on "How the parents can assist the teachers in our schools," were read by Miss Myrtle Rude and Miss Carey Brecken, teachers at Bardo.—*Tofield Mercury*.

### CONFERENCE AT LAMONT

There will be a U.F.W.A. conference at Lamont, on Tuesday, July 24th, the day following the annual convention of the Vegreville U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, according to announcements sent out by Mrs. A. McNaughton, U.F.W.A. director. Topics for discussion will include U.F.W.A. affairs and matters of general interest to women, and Locals are invited to send as many delegates and visitors as possible.

### SEWING DEMONSTRATION

"Mrs. Ostberg, of Edmonton, gave a most interesting three days' sewing demonstration to Calumet U.F.W.A. Local recently," reports Miss Clara Bergquist, secretary. "The demonstration was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Chas. Malcher. Following a dainty lunch, at the end of the demonstration, Mrs. Malcher gave a pleasing speech complimentary to Mrs. Ostberg, who replied suitably, after which all joined hands in singing Auld Lang Syne."

### SPEAKERS AT BAINTREE

Mrs. Wyman and Mrs. Field, vice-presidents of the U.F.W.A., together with Mrs. J. C. Buckley, of Gleichen, were guests of the Baintree U.F.W.A. Local recently, when Mrs. Henry Godfrey was hostess to the large gathering. Mrs. Field spoke on health, child welfare, and on the sterilization bill. "Her address was extremely interesting," writes Mrs. P. J. Lyons, secretary, "and gave a very clear idea of the vast possibilities and present progressive activities of this very young Province." Mrs. Buckley spoke briefly on timely subjects, and Mrs. P. Colbert and Mrs. W. D. Knapp contributed songs to the afternoon's enjoyment.

### MANY SUCCESSFUL EVENTS

"We have a number of very successful activities to our credit this year," writes Mrs. Jas. Stewart, secretary of Grimshaw U.F.W.A. Local. "In January we held a whist drive and dance, proceeds in aid of hospital. In February we held a Hard Times Masquerade, the sum of \$93 being realized, while in March we held a joint meeting with the U.F.A., when the evening's program included whist, dancing, and a very interesting talk by Mr. Lamont on the future of the Peace River country. In May we had the travelling Health Clinic in our district, where 18 operations were performed, besides dental work, vaccinations and examinations. We are now preparing for a three days' sewing demonstration."



An act granting the franchise to women on the same terms as men (at the age of 21), has been passed by the British Parliament. Hitherto the right to vote has been extended only to women of 30 years or over.

## "The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send order to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Bldg., Calgary. Allow ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6207. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 3-4 yards of 27 inch material, together with 1-4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

6192. Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 yards. Price 15c.

## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Two good hot-weather dessert recipes have been contributed by a reader in the East. They are given below.

**Lemon Foam Pudding.** Mix in a little cold water 2 rounding tablespoons of cornstarch; pour over it 2 cups boiling water, add 1 cup sugar, a very little salt, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Cook until transparent. When nearly cold mix with the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs, and put into cups to "set." The cups should be rinsed with cold water first. Make a sauce of 1 pint of milk and



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the yolks of 3 eggs, with 2 tablespoons of sugar and a little vanilla. Serve cold.

**Maple Mousse.** Beat yolks of 3 eggs, add to 1 cup maple syrup, heat in double boiler. Cool, add whites of eggs beaten with 1 pint of cream; mix well; add 1-4 box of gelatine, dissolved in cold water. Pour in mould and serve cold.

**Escalloped Salmon.** Make a cream sauce of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, 2 tablespoons each of flour and butter; cook until thick, add 1 can good salmon, and 4 green onions, chopped fine; line a greased baking dish with mashed potatoes, fill with the salmon mixture. Add salt and pepper; cover with 2 beaten eggs, mixed with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk; bake in oven until golden brown.

## A Pioneer of Sex Equality

Mary Wollstonecraft and "Vindication of the Rights of Women"

By T. A. JACKSON

To a generation that has seen women swarming into business offices, climbing into pulpits, called to the bar, and ascending (is it?) into the House of Commons, being admitted meanwhile to the parliamentary and municipal franchise, this memoir of Mary Wollstonecraft should have a more than casual interest. (*Memoirs of Mary Wollstonecraft.* By Wm. Godwin. Constable's Miscellany Series, London, England, 3s. 6d.)

That the admission of women to these sorts of equality with men is a completion of the work of the radical democrats who became active after the outbreak of the French Revolution is well known; what is not so well known is that this pioneer advocate of women's equality was also a vigorous champion of equality all round.

### Defended Revolution

Mary Wollstonecraft's fame rests upon her spirited "Vindication of the Rights of Women," which followed into the world Paine's "Rights of Man," and shared in the obloquy with which reactionary orthodoxy sought to crush that masterpiece. But before the "Vindication" Mary had written a smaller but equally spirited work defending the French Revolution against the strictures of Edmund Burke, thus preceding Paine in the defence of the Rights of Man.

She was in many ways a notable woman. She set out to earn her own living at a time when (apart from the laboring classes whose daughters went perforce into "service" as an alternative to working like beasts in the field) the mere thought of so doing risked equating a woman with the only profession then regularly open to her—that of a public prostitute.

She made a way for herself first as governess, then as a hack writer for a bookseller. She made many friends and suffered many misfortunes, and she died finally at an early age, giving birth to that daughter of William Godwin who was to become celebrated as the wife of the poet Shelley.

Among her friends were Dr. Johnson (who died before the friendship could ripen), Thomas Paine (whom she knew in both London and Paris), Dr. Price (the Republican Quaker whose sermon so annoyed Edmund Burke), and Fuseli, the painter (with whom she fell frantically in love).

To cure herself of her hopeless passion for the respectable and married Fuseli she fled to Paris, where she was, like all

her school, horrified at the fall and fate of the Girondins.

Godwin tells her story simply and well. He too was a remarkable man. His "Political Justice" did for the intelligentsia of his day all that Paine's "Rights of Man" did for the "lower orders." It had the merit too of provoking, as a reply, Malthus' "Law of Population."

### Inspired Chartism

Godwin and Mary between them inspired a wide circle. It would be hardly too much to claim that they were a radiating centre from which originated much, if not most, of the revolutionary-radicalism which ultimately found expression in both Owenism and Chartism.

These matters are little touched upon in Godwin's "Memoir"—it is a human story with a human appeal and because of that it is indispensable to the understanding of Mary Wollstonecraft.

## Executive of U.F.W.A. Study Power Question

Various Matters Dealt With at  
Meeting in Edmonton

A meeting between the U.F.W.A. Executive and Premier Brownlee for the discussion of the subject of power development and the extension of power to rural points took place in Edmonton on the Premier's suggestion on June 11th, during Junior Conference week. On the following day, June 12th, a further meeting was held, at which Mr. Anderson, representing the Calgary Power Co. and Prof. Cameron of the Alberta Research Bureau, were present. Further discussion upon this matter will take place at the Board meeting in Calgary this week.

A letter received by Mrs. Gunn from W. P. Langtry, of Homewood, Man., suggesting that a petition be presented to the Federal Government demanding that a like amount of money be granted to the individual who settles on a farm to the amount now being given by the British Government under the 3000 family scheme, was read to the Executive. Mr. Langtry also suggested a scheme whereby "the Producers would control their own credit and issue notes for circulation." It was agreed that the matter be referred to the U.F.A. Board of Directors.

The Executive discussed various plans in reference to the Cook Book which is now being prepared.

Mrs. Gunn also reported attending a meeting of the advisory board of the Alberta Women's Bureau, called by Hon. George Hoadley, in Calgary. At this meeting discussion took place on a proposed Alberta Women's Exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition in August. It was suggested that a health portfolio should be sent, also exhibits illustrating the work being done in regard to poultry, eggs and dairy products; and that there should be a pantry exhibit, and also a folio welcoming all new comers to Canada. This matter will be further discussed at the Board meeting.

During the course of the meeting discussion took place on the subject of schools for delinquent boys and girls. It was felt that the school for boys at Portage la Prairie should be more closely inspected, and that the matter of a school for girls should be gone into further.

Mrs. Wyman reported having extended fraternal greetings from the U.F.W.A.

to the Women's Institute Convention held at Calgary, May 29th to June 1st of this year.

### AN OBJECT LESSON IN FORCE

Clare Sheridan, a well-known British artist, who is a descendant of Sheridan, the eighteenth century dramatist, recently interviewed Benito Mussolini, the dictator of Fascist Italy. A British newspaper, which has not succumbed to the current craze to worship at the shrine of the world's newest tyrant, has published the interview, which sheds a revealing light upon Mussolini's methods and characteristics.

"She describes," says a commentator, "how she tried to get a sitting from Mussolini as she had done from Lenin and Trotsky; how he had talked with her—posing hugely—and invited her to come to Rome; how in Rome he had consented to sit and had made an appointment. When the hour came, to her surprise he bolted the door and ordered her to sit beside him on the sofa. He then explained that he had 'decided' that she must write nothing about him in the press. 'Wherever you get printed I shall know, and you will not be beyond my agents,' he said.

"She told him at once that she wasn't to be terrified."

### EDUCATION AND PATRIOTISM

"Much of the ethical instruction which is given in school is both bad education and bad morals. . . . Crowd-mindedness, rather than independence of judgment, prevails. Every crowd persuades itself that it is vindicating the right and justifies its behavior with fine moral sentiments. The student in school is made susceptible to catchwords and is prepared to become the typical crowd man of the future. . . . Is the student to acquire the virtue of patriotism? Then he is not to be shown the full force of the example of those who have resisted tyranny, but must have his head filled with a glorified version of his country's history. Is he to learn respect for law? He is not equipped with principles which enable him to discriminate between wise and foolish legislation. His teachers and preachers tell him that law is divine and must be obeyed because it is the law. After three generations and more of such education, we have a population in which moral independence is decidedly on the wane.

Moral training which does not encourage critical examination of popular ideas of what is right and good, does not tend to make men better, but only of one mind."—Everett Dean Martin, in "The Meaning of a Liberal Education."

### LOSS IN WARFARE

"Battles are never won—they are lost."—Philip Guedalla, British Liberal M.P.

### GLAMOR CAST BY TIME

"It is strange how we still do honor to some of the great conquerors in history, who were merely utterly immoral brigands."—Dean Inge.

"War is the greatest of all crimes; and yet there is no aggressor who does not color his crime with the pretext of justice."—Voltaire.



## U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### University Week in Retrospect —The Closing Days

Dear Juniors:

In our last issue I told you all about the University Week activities up until Saturday evening and promised to conclude the story of our Week in this issue.

All during the week the sky remained overcast with heavy grey clouds and Sunday morning it rained. This was most disappointing as many of us (especially was this noticeable among the girls), were planning on putting on our prettiest clothes and going visiting in the afternoon. However, most of the rain came down while we were at church, and in the afternoon the clouds did break up and let the sun shine for a few happy hours. Some of us had friends to visit, but a great many had not and we appreciated very much Mrs. Ottewell and Mrs. Corbett entertaining us at a tea in the very beautiful garden at Mrs. Ottewell's home. During the afternoon, Mr. Brown of the University sang two delightful numbers, and Miss Mary Clifford, one of our own girls, gave two splendid readings. In the evening we had the very great pleasure of listening to an organ recital given by Vernon Barford, of All Saints' Pro-Cathedral.

On Monday the morning was given over to the usual lectures, and a special lecture on "Manners" which Miss Montgomery gave to the girls and Mr. Ottewell to the boys. In the afternoon we all went to Government House and greatly enjoyed a visit with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mrs. and Miss Egbert. We all took great delight in seeing the many beautiful rooms and the pleasant conservatory, and after visiting every room of interest, the boys very courteously and expertly saw that all the girls received a plentiful share of the tasty sandwiches, cakes and ice cream so generously provided. After the refreshments had been partaken of, we all went out into the garden, where we had several pictures taken, and listened to an inspiring talk by the Lieutenant-Governor. After wandering around the garden for a few minutes, the whistle sounded and we all ran for the street cars that were waiting for us, after having taken leave of Dr. and Mrs. Egbert.

### Outposts in Our Communities

Tuesday, the last day! And with feelings of regret we all went to hear the closing address which was given by Mr. Corbett. But in spite of the welling thoughts of the partings which were to come, we could not help listening with eagerness and perhaps a little pride to the words of Mr. Corbett—when he said that the U.F.A. organization is now engaged in one of the most interesting social developments ever seen, and when he said that it was his sincere hope that we were going home with an increased realization of the importance and dignity of the work of our organization, and in conclusion he left us with the inspiring thought that when we returned to our own communities we should become "the outposts of the empire of new ideas."

In the afternoon, in spite of occasional showers, the sports were held outdoors—the South winning in the individual

events but the North proving stronger in organized games. The silver cup, so kindly donated by Mr. Jack Marshall, who is a graduate of the University and very much interested in our young people, was won by Henry Wood, of Carstairs, for the highest aggregate marks for individual events. Mr. Wood proved himself a very fine athlete indeed. After the baseball game, which was won by an overwhelming score by the North, we all repaired to our rooms to dress for the dance and banquet. At the banquet we again had the pleasure of hearing our Premier, Hon. Mr. Brownlee, who spoke of the necessity of our developing a great love of, and pride in our country if we are ever to become a great nation. This was in response to the Toast to "The Province," which was proposed by Mrs. F. E. Wyman, First Vice-President of the U.F.W.A. The toast to the University was proposed by Charlie Mills, our President, and responded to by Dean Kerr of the University. Professor Strickland gave the toast to "The Visitors," which was fittingly responded to by Mrs. Amy Warr and Miss Molly Coupland. After the banquet a dance brought to a conclusion the activities of this delightful week.

Do you not think we had a splendid time? And are you not resolved to be with us next year? We should like to see you all there enjoying the good time.

Fraternally yours,  
EDNA HULL,  
Secretary.

### AVONDALE JUNIORS

The June meeting of the Avondale Juniors was held at the home of Miss Florence Allen when, after the business meeting, the young people enjoyed a short musical program. Seven new members joined at this meeting.

### PILOT LIGHT JUNIORS

The Pilot Light Junior U.F.A. District Association will hold a convention on Friday, July 6th, in the Memorial Hall, Strathmore, when Hon. Perren Baker and R. O. German, Secretary of the Alberta Wheat Pool will give addresses. Visitors are cordially invited to be present to hear these speakers, states Charles Hornstra, president of the association.

### PLANS FOR SPORTS

Rosyth Juniors met at the home of one of the members for the June meeting with thirteen members present. The "main business of the meeting," writes the Secretary, Miss Edith Miller, "was a discussion regarding the sports being put on at Rosyth on July 2nd, in which the Juniors are to have a share." It was decided that a ten-cent tea collection be taken at each meeting to help defray expenses.

### STANMORE JUNIORS' CONTESTS

Stanmore Juniors met on June 16th with twenty-one members present. The roll call was answered by giving the name of a country and some item of interest regarding the country. The members, under the supervision of Mrs. Burton, made crepe paper flowers. Mrs. Burton

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is also giving a prize for the best doll's outfit and four girls have entered the contest. Four other contests have been announced. One is an essay contest for boys on "Why I Want to be a Farmer in Sunny Alberta." The prize for this is being donated by Mr. Scott. The Junior Local is giving a prize for the best scrap book made by any boy or girl up to grade three, and also prizes are to be given for the most useful article made from a flour sack and the best collection of wild flowers.

### "HOW TO RUN SENIOR U.F.A."

When the Delburne Juniors held a joint meeting with the U.F.A. Local recently, Mary Clifford and Bill Kuffer gave short talks of a humorous nature on "How the Senior U.F.A. should be run," causing a great deal of amusement and laughter. At the regular meeting of the Local arrangements were made for inaugurating a membership drive and the forming of a girl's baseball team. Mr. Paton, of the Senior Local, gave a very interesting talk on "Parliamentary Procedure" which was much enjoyed and appreciated by the members.

## Junior President Reviews Activities of Past Twelve Months

Report of Charlie Mills to the Junior Conference

In looking back over the year it seems to me to have been a year of progress.

The increase in our membership from that of last year, not only in the number of members but also in the number of new Locals organized, would seem to indicate that our organization is in a healthy, virile condition. Not only that, but we have made other progress as well. For the past several years your President has been in official attendance at the U.F.A. Convention. This year the invitation was extended to include the Vice-President. Then too, the Convention was open to Junior delegates who were given full rights of the Convention. In his address to the Convention, Mr. Wood made this statement: "In our 1928 program I would advise that the community, the U.F.W.A., and the Junior U.F.A. be given very prominent positions"—that augurs well for the future.

### Integral Part of U.F.A.

The fact that we as Juniors can attend the U.F.A. Annual Convention as a fully accepted part of that Convention is very inspirational and gratifying and should draw us closer into the organization. We must never lose sight of the fact that we are an integral part of the U.F.A. organization, and a very important part, because to some degree we are the ones who will decide what the future of the organization is to be. That is why we should train ourselves now in the principles of co-operation which have done so much to make of the U.F.A. organization the success that it has been.

The reading course this year is receiving a good deal of very promising attention and it would appear that Juniors have at last realized its value and determined to profit by it.

I would like to see the Juniors taking up public speaking more enthusiastically, particularly in the Locals, and in the contest also. If it is taken up in the Locals

you will be better fitted to take part in the contest. Public speaking is more necessary in our life today than it has ever been before. I do not mean that we are all to try to become orators, but the ability to get up and express our ideas and opinions in a clear, straightforward manner when necessary is something we will find of increasing value as the years go on. It is something which will not come without practice. The Local offers a splendid opportunity to obtain that knowledge.

I wish that we could carry on a more effective organization campaign. I know that there are difficulties in the way, and in a young people's organization, where the members are continually moving about, one must expect fluctuations. We are continually adding new Locals to our lists and almost continually dead Locals are being taken off. To make any degree of progress we must see to it that every prospect for organization is taken advantage of. Too, we are confronted by the problem that some of the older and most interested members of the Local are continually leaving the Local—there is only one way of counteracting that, that I know of, and that is by getting the younger of the young people into the Local. Then you will always have some one to carry on when the older ones leave, and in many cases save the Local from disbandment. As I said before, Juniors should always be on the look-out for the possible organization of new Locals, and I believe that a good deal could be accomplished.

### Visits to Locals

I have not been able to accomplish as much personally as I should have liked to have done. Last September I visited the Intermediate Juniors at Stettler. In December I attended the convention of Lethbridge Constituency, at Lethbridge, and visited the Juniors there. Part of the program of the Convention was devoted to Junior work. This convention was called for early in December and I had hoped that I might have other meetings while down in the Southern part of the Province. The unusually stormy weather necessitated the postponement of the convention until a few days before Christmas, making it impossible to hold any further meetings. In January I was able to attend the Annual Convention which was unusually good, and we, as Juniors, were more at home, being a part of the Convention. It was quite apparent from the attitude of the Convention that an increased interest is being taken in Junior work.

Late in March I visited some of the Locals on the St. Paul line, North and East of Edmonton—Bon Accord, Gibbons, Waskatenau and Owlseye Juniors. This proved to be one of the best and most encouraging Junior trips that I have ever had. Meetings on the Alberta and Great Waterways line toward Peace River could not be arranged at this time owing to the difficulties of transportation. A prospective series of meetings in Vegreville constituency at this time had to be cancelled on account of an epidemic of smallpox and scarlet fever. Apart from this, and keeping in touch as much as possible with the work of the organization in general, I have the organization of one Local to report—that of Knob Hill Juniors.

### In Formative Period

We, as young people, are in the formative period of our lives, most of our habits, our opinions and our prejudices are formed by the time we are twenty-five years of age. In short, by the time we are twenty-

five our character is developed, and what we are at twenty-five determines what we will be in future years, and it is at this period that the world expects and demands the most from us. How important then that we use care and discretion in the forming of our habits and opinions in our youth—for we are building for the future. Nothing can be more important than the development of sound character. Our reputation is what people think we are, but our character is what we are. Let us then develop healthy bodies, clear thinking minds, the ability to do our best in all that we undertake—couple this with a capacity for hard work—then to a great degree our success in life is assured either individually or co-operatively in organizations. Let me give you a quotation:

"I have to live with myself and so, I want to be fit for myself to know, I don't want to stand with the setting sun  
And hate myself for the things I've done."

Each one of us has to live with himself—there can be no dodging. So we might as well begin at the beginning and form our character so that our lives will be what they ought to be. Look out into the future years and see if you are steering a course that will produce the man or woman you hope to be.

"This above all: To thine own self be true, And it must follow as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

### AN ANCIENT GREEK ON THE IDEAL MAN

"He does not expose himself needlessly to danger, since there are few things for which he cares sufficiently; but he is willing, in great crises, to give even his life—knowing that under certain conditions it is not worth while to live. He is of a disposition to do men service, though he is ashamed to have a service done to him. . . . He is open in his dislikes and preferences. . . . He never feels malice, and always forgets and passes over injuries. . . . It is no concern of his that he should be praised, or that others should be blamed. . . . He does not speak evil of others, even of his enemies, unless it be to themselves. . . . He bears the accidents of life with dignity and grace, making the best of his circumstances, like a skilful general who marshals his limited forces with all the strategy of war."—Aristotle.

### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from page 13)

incorporated in the public and agricultural school textbooks

The textbook on economics has been revised and the subject of "Co-operation" dealt with. The text books on Agriculture will also deal with co-operative lines.

### 29. Utilizing School of Agriculture.

—Suggesting that the school of agriculture now closed be utilized as an educational institution.

In the revision of the School Act which is being studied at the present time, and the consideration given to the whole scheme of education in the Province, this resolution is being considered, but no answer can be given finally until our study has been completed.

### 30. Grant to School Libraries.—

Asking that the grant toward School Libraries be renewed.

This resolution will also be considered



in the attention now being given to the problem of education and reply will be given later.

**31. Peace River Outlet.**—Urging the construction of a Peace River outlet. We presume this resolution is directed to the Federal Government.

**32. Immigration.** — Urging that greater care be taken in the selection, class and number of immigrants sent to the West, and that immigration officials be responsible for them until proper arrangements can be made for their necessary home life.

We have approved of the principle of this resolution in meetings with the Minister of Immigration held during this last year.

### Town Planning for Alberta

(Elmer Roper in *Alberta Labor News*.)

Future generations will rise to bless Premier Brownlee if he carries out his plan to appoint a town-planning expert to supervise the laying-out of new towns and the improvement of the older places in the Province. In this great new Province, which is in the babyhood of its development, it is extremely important that such a work of town-planning should be begun without delay. Mistakes by the hundreds have already been made. The landscape has already been marred in many places by the careless hand of man. But if we begin now the future development of towns and cities in Alberta can be along lines that will add to the aesthetic life of the Province. We must not be penurious about it, either. In Edmonton and Calgary, for example, land for a civic centre or central beauty spot can be obtained at a fraction of the price that will have to be paid in future years, and if the ratepayers of those cities have any vision at all they will see the necessity of acquiring the land now for park development in the future.

The suggestion that natural park spaces should be preserved along the highways is also an excellent one, and one of the first duties of the new department which the Government proposes setting up should be to make a survey of such places. People can travel in other places on this continent and find larger buildings and bigger cities and more expansive industrial development than may be found in Alberta, and we cannot expect the tourist to remember our Province because of those things. But we have scenery so varied, and natural beauty so abundant, that if it is preserved and developed it will make an impression upon the visitor that never will be lost.

### LIKE SOME OTHER PEOPLE

The New Oxford dictionary has 414,825 words, and the compilers have gone and put "invest" before "investigate" just like a lot of other foolish people do.—*Toronto Star*.

### GOT AWAY UNHARMED

"Did yer git anything?" whispered the burglar on the ground as his pal emerged from the window.

"Naw, the bloke who lives here is a lawyer," replied the other in disgust. "Dat's hard luck," said the first. "Did you lose anything?"—*Fort William Times-Journal*.

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You will have an opportunity of seeing our 1928 Standard Threshers and powerful Tractors in different sizes while at the Fair. Get prices and terms. You will be welcome to make our Exhibit your headquarters.

### EXHIBITION DATES

Calgary, July 9-14.  
Saskatoon, July 23-28.

Edmonton, July 16-21.  
Regina, July 30-Aug. 4.

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# IMPERIAL MOTORS LIMITED

CALGARY and LETHBRIDGE

*Rapid Advance Made by  
Imperial Motors Ltd. in  
Western Canada during  
last year due to Record-  
Breaking Sales of this  
organization.*

## INCREASED BUSINESS

As Chrysler distributors for Central and Southern Alberta territory, Imperial Motors Limited have played a leading part in the record breaking sales achievement which enabled Chrysler to exceed in 1927 its own great Canadian dollar sales volume of 1926 by 97 per cent—an achievement all the more striking as it was made in the face of a decline of production by the Canadian industry as a whole.

This striking achievement of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, was the subject of a recent public statement by John D. Mansfield, president of the corporation, who summed up his company's sensational progress in these words:

## PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

"Our growth during the last four years has been remarkable. Not a year has elapsed but we have shown a substantial increase in volume of business. So large has been this increase that in 1927 our production was approximately nine times the total we reached in our first year, although that total set a new high mark for a first year sales volume in the Canadian automotive industry.

"It is plain to us who have been associated with the history of the corporation that such a record matching, as it does, the phenomenal advance of Chrysler in the automobile industry in the United States from twenty-seventh to third place in only 42 months—indicates a public preference for Chrysler products which is unprecedented in rapidity of growth. Here in Canada we are indeed grateful for the measure of confidence which is unmistakably reflected in our increased sales. We shall endeavor to continue deserving it by our undivided efforts to keep Chrysler cars always ahead of the procession, in all that makes for the most thorough motoring satisfaction and to justify by the continued excellence of our products the strong preference Canadian people are expressing for cars built in Canada of Canadian material by Canadian workers."

## WEST TAKES BIG PART

Expressing his complete accord with the views of President Mansfield, John I. McFarland, speaking for the organization of Imperial Motors, Limited, of which he is chief executive, said:

"Our own company and our associated dealers are naturally well pleased with the splendid record Chrysler has achieved throughout Canada, a record which the western part of the Dominion has done more than its proportionate share to create.

"The generous reception accorded here as elsewhere, to the four new models Chrysler introduced this season—the New '52', the Great New '62', the Illustrious New '72', and New Imperial '80'—is bound to result in a volume of business throughout 1928 that will carry this year on without a break in the continuous record of sales increase we have written since the outset of our business.

"We look forward to 1928 as an opportunity to better even our highly gratifying 1927 business totals and to earn and enjoy a still greater measure of public approbation—an approbation we appreciate profoundly and desire earnestly to retain in the future by keeping faith with the public, which has shown such unbounding faith in us and our care."

(See Opposite Page)

## Grain Production and Marketing in U.S.S.R.

Features of an Address at the International Wheat Pool Conference,  
Regina

By M. S. Lulinsky, Vice-President of  
Selskosojus-American

The area sown to grain in the U.S.S.R. in 1927, while larger than the preceding year, has yielded slightly less owing to poor conditions. The crop is, however, larger than that of 1925. Wheat acreage increased from 70,881,800 acres in 1926 to 75,950,200 in 1927, but the production of 748,680,000 bushels is about 70,000,000 lower than in 1926. Production of all crops was 74,190,000 tons in 1927; 76,280,000 in 1926 and 72,470,000 in 1925.

The grain export trade, and the supply of urban markets, is carried on by state and co-operative marketing agencies. Purchases for the nine months ending March 31, 1928, were 9,223,000 metric tons as compared with 9,544,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1927, exclusive of oil seeds, which bring the totals to over 10,000,000. The decline in procurements during the first half of the year was chiefly responsible for the curtailment of the Soviet grain exports.

Wheat purchases alone for the nine months were about 400,000 tons below the corresponding period of the year before but larger by 2,000,000 tons than the year before that.

## Increased Domestic Consumption

The Soviet Union exported across European frontiers in this same period only a fraction of their previous year's figure, this being largely due to the increased domestic consumption of grain, especially of wheat, and also to the desire of the peasants to ensure against periodic famines by holding considerable grain stocks.

Every year the state and the co-operatives supply the peasants with selected seed. This is made possible by the maintenance of hundreds of state experimental farms.

In order to market more effectively it has been decided to reorganize the Soviet state procuring machinery, the several organizations being merged into one company known as the Soyuzkhrab. It is thus hoped to avoid duplication of effort and utilize more efficiently the existing elevator, storage and milling facilities.

The co-operatives, which play an increasingly important part in the Soviet grain market, have expanded considerably during the past year. The agricultural producer co-ops did a business of 2,850,000,000 rubles in the fiscal year 1926-27 as compared with 2,125,800,000 rubles the year before. The membership increased nearly a million. Consumers co-operatives increased their turn-over about 30 per cent.

Collective and state farms are becoming increasingly operated and are expected to become a highly important factor shortly.

## Appropriations for Agriculture

The Soviet Government this year increased its allotments for agriculture to 714 million rubles, half of which will be spent on collective farms, seed supply, etc., and the other half in credits to agricultural societies. Especially import-

ant is the allotment of 13 million rubles for advances to peasants on growing crops.

The peasant taxes are such as to bear lightest on the poorer classes and the tendency will be accentuated by the Agricultural Tax Bill. This will increase the total tax by 400 million rubles but will exempt 35 per cent of all peasant families. Meanwhile the number of peasants in the "poor" class is declining while the middle and well-to-do groups are increasing.

## Thirty Thousand Tractors

The supply of agricultural machinery to the peasantry is being carefully attended to. The total domestic production and import of implements last year was over 130 million rubles, or 20 per cent better than the year before. Credits are granted for periods up to four years on machinery purchased and, while farm products are selling higher than in pre-war years, machinery is at pre-war levels or below. The total number of tractors in use in the U.S.S.R. is upward of 30,000 as compared with a few hundred at the beginning of the decade. Most of them are of American manufacture and several thousand were put into use during this spring's sowing campaign.

## SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVES

Membership of Scottish co-operative retail societies is now nearly 700,000, and trading returns for the past year show a marked improvement, states the annual report of the Scottish section of the Co-operative Union. The sales of the Scottish Wholesale Society for 1927 (53 weeks) amounted to £17,720,620, an increase of £1,002,698, or 5 per cent, as compared with 1926 (52 weeks). Sales of the retail societies for 1927 are estimated to have amounted to not less than £36,500,000.

## NORTH AMERICAN PRESS AS A FAMOUS AUTHOR SEES IT

"It is a rare . . . newspaper or magazine that offers any space to anyone who has a vital criticism of our American life to offer. A soothing prosperity now seems to reduce the . . .

mass to an almost hoggish indifference to everything mental—to look upon as negligible any and all such ills as may affect an unsuccessful minority. The devil take the hindmost. By all means smother the plaintive wowl of the underdog. Whatever else you do, touch on no vital issue. Instead furnish the mob with a constant clatter in regard to sports, radio, the races, patriotism—indeed anything and everything about purely material developments while a financial oligarchy runs things for the good or ill of all. As for those who think, who foresee impending ills—sudden and enormous and possibly catastrophic changes—they can wait. Out on them for the radicals, firebrands, Reds that they are. Give them no voice. Discharge them from all responsible positions. If possible subvert their means of living. But the newspapers. Is not circulation—number of subscribers of whatever character—their life blood?"—Theodore Dreiser in the New York Nation.

Teacher:—"With steak at 45 cents a pound, what would four pounds and a half come to?"

Johnny: "It wouldn't come to our house."



# IMPERIAL MOTORS LIMITED

CALGARY and LETHBRIDGE

*Distributors of* **CHRYSLER MOTOR CARS**  
**and FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCKS**

FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ALBERTA

## John I. McFarland



JOHN I. MCFARLAND

President of the company, came to it with a background of unusually wide experience, having been for nearly 30 years continuously engaged in the grain and elevator business of Alberta during the period when the production of wheat alone increased from less than one million to almost 200 million bushels. His observation of the rapid development of the automobile industry in Canada as a whole and his optimism over the outlook for motor car requirements in this province led him to secure distributing agencies for Chrysler cars in the territory. The deep impression he has already made throughout the province as an exceptionally able financier and a personality of unusually strong character has been enhanced by the added reputation he has established by reason of his continued success in his new and different environment.

Associated with President McFarland and Manager Jenkins is an unusually well rounded staff of capable and energetic executives and sales and service officials. Record breaking sales of Chrysler cars in Western Canada, which have been strongly influential in promoting the phenomenally rapid advance of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, to its present position among the foremost leaders of the Dominion's automobile industry, are expected to be increased to still larger volume throughout 1928.

### PERSONNEL OF STAFF

The personnel of Imperial Motors, Limited, ranks high among automobile merchandisers of Western Canada.

Mr. Abe. F. Jenkins as vice-president and general manager of this organization is regarded in automotive circles as one of the most significant and important recent developments of motor car merchandising in the western provinces.

This executive brings an unusual breadth of experience and a record of long continued success in many responsible positions of the automobile industries of Canada and the United States to a company which in its own staff and its associated dealers includes a group of energetic and competent automobile merchants of the highest prestige in this province.

### FEDERAL TRUCKS APPROVED

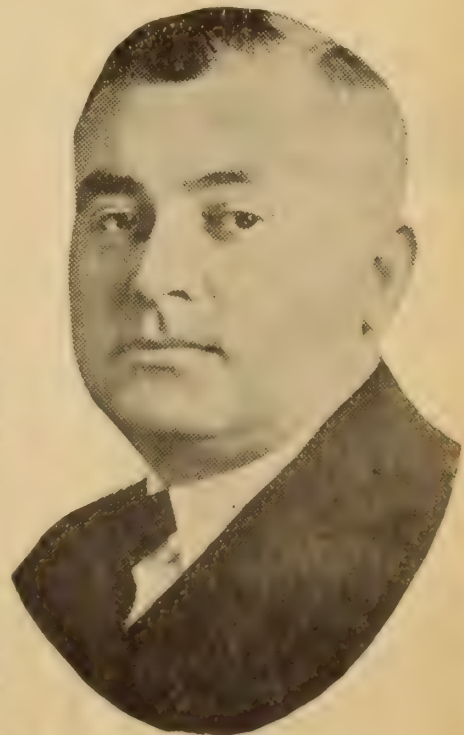
With regard to Federal trucks, Abe F. Jenkins, of the Imperial Motors, says

"We are pleased with our experience with Federal trucks and Federal truck owners. Upon my arrival in Calgary, having previously had experience with the Federal Motor Truck Company back east, and knowing the commodity as I did, we immediately set out to write each and every Federal truck owner as to the satisfaction Federal trucks were giving.

"The letters we received from owners are very gratifying and only verify the fact that it takes standard truck manufacturers to build a truck commodity that will endure the hardship that is necessary to withstand the conditions of our province. The Imperial Motors Limited sold approximately 150 Federal trucks last year, and no doubt this will be increased considerably this year.

"The Federal people are of long standing truck manufacturers having been in the business for some 13 years, and have during that time manufactured only trucks. This is one of the main reasons why Federal trucks are giving such satisfaction because the organization back of them devote no time to any manufacturing other than trucks. It is no question that Imperial Motors will enjoy a great share of the truck business in this country backed by the above manufacturers, and the present satisfactory ownership."

(See Opposite Page)



ABE F. JENKINS



## INVITATION

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EDMONTON  
EXHIBITIONS

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WHEN IN EDMONTON  
MAKE

# The Corona Hotel

"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS

Rates that are Reasonable

## How to Guard Against Fire

Warning Issued by Provincial Fire Commissioner.

Many common sources of destruction and loss of life by fire are named in a circular issued by Hon. R. G. Reid and Henry Brace, Fire Commissioner.

### Stove Pipes and Chimneys

Defective stove and furnace pipes are one of the commonest causes of fire, states the circular; these should be kept clean and free from rust holes, and should be protected by masonry or metal collars where they pass through walls or floors. Stove pipes should not pass through attics or closets. Unused stovepipe openings in chimneys should not be covered over with paper or wood, but with metal. Chimneys should be frequently cleaned, especially where soft coal is burned, as soot from this soon fills the chimney and when it catches fire burning chunks may be thrown out on the roof. An old chimney can be tested by covering the top; smoke oozing out will indicate danger points.

Ashes should not be piled against wood; wood boxes should be kept a safe distance from stoves. If it is necessary to leave a stove without attention, see that drafts are closed and doors securely fastened. Countless homes are destroyed and many lives are lost, every year, through the use of coal oil or gasoline to start or hurry fires in stoves and ranges.

Careless smokers cause a great many of the unnecessary fires which take their awful toll annually. Smoking in bed, in garages or in stables containing hay, leaving lighted pipes, cigars, or cigarettes lying around are very dangerous practices. Matches should be kept in metal receptacles, out of the reach of children.

Lamps with heavy bases are safer than lighter ones. Lanterns are dangerous unless kept clean, wick well trimmed, and free from leaks. Smut-filled burners sometimes cause explosions. Lanterns should be hung on hooks, away from the wind and inflammable materials, and out of the reach of stock.

Spontaneous combustion in hay may occur unless the hay has been properly cured, and unless provision is made for ventilation.

### Gasoline Highly Explosive

One gallon of gasoline has the explosive power of 83 pounds of dynamite. It is three times heavier than air, and the vapor will float near the floor or drop into the basement, where there may be a furnace fire. In cleaning clothing with gasoline the work should be done outside. It should be remembered also that violent rubbing causes friction and sparks and explosions may follow.

Barrels and tanks of water, with pails nearby, are essential to safety. Calcium chloride added to the water will prevent freezing. Fire extinguishers, if properly used, will put out quite a large fire, and will put out oil and grease fires, which water cannot.

Fireproof roofing is much preferable to shingles. Where the roof is of wood, chimneys should be equipped with spark arresters.

Never throw water on burning lamp or oil stove. If you have no extinguisher, use flour or sand. In case a person's clothing catches fire, wrap a blanket or rug around tightly and roll the person on the ground.

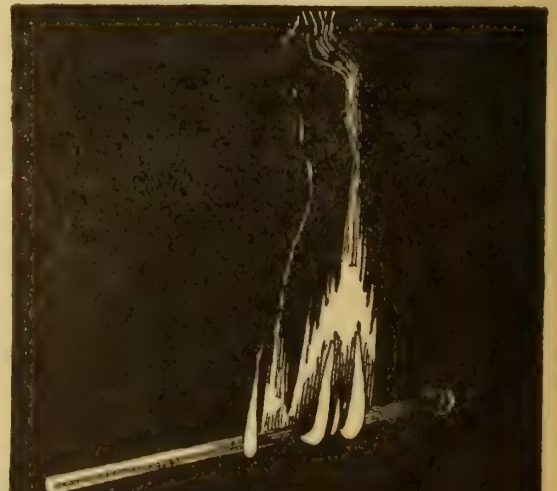
### Necessary Precautions

Accumulations of inflammable materials should not be permitted. Bonfires should not be started near buildings; brush and dead grass should be cut away from buildings. Oily waste or cloths used in cleaning machinery or polishing furniture may cause fires from spontaneous combustion.

Every person should know the proper fire alarm number to call.

Radio aerial wires should be away from electric light and power wires. Incoming wires should be provided with electric storm switch, and should be cut out when not in use. Lightning rods, without efficient ground rods, are useless; these should be frequently inspected. If higher than lightning rods, aerial rods may nullify lightning protection.

Garage floors should be of concrete or dirt; it is dangerous to use a stove or open light where an automobile or tractor is stored. Never run the motor in a garage while the doors are closed. Automobiles, tractors or engines should not be operated or stored in barns. Gasoline engines should be set on fireproof foundations, with walls and ceilings fireproofed and engine exhaust protected from woodwork, extending into open space with no combustible material nearby.



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THE "Holt" Combined Harvester has made possible the quickest and most profitable method of grain harvesting ever known. In a single combined series of operations, it completes the year's harvest in one trip over the field.

Now "Holt" special equipment widens the usefulness of the Combine—brings its magic to every grain grower—meets varied extremes of weather and crops.

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# Combined Harvester



# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

## Claypool Outlines History of Co-operative Livestock Marketing in Alberta

Describes Progress in Marketing from Days of Alberta's Infancy to Establishment of Pooling System

In the course of a comprehensive survey of the development of co-operative livestock marketing in Alberta, A. B. Claypool, Secretary of the A.C.L.P., at the Alberta Co-operative Institute last week, carried his hearers through the history of livestock marketing from the early days of Territorial history to the creation of the three Western Co-operative Livestock Marketing Pools, and described the methods and policy of the Pools. In this issue we print the historical portions of Mr. Claypool's address. In a later issue the policy and organization of the Pools will be dealt with in detail.

Alberta, since the days of her infancy, has always been a banner livestock Province. In the old ranch days there were no public markets and the ranch cattle were bought by drovers or buyers from the various eastern packing plants. Pat Burns, commencing with the meat contract for construction camps, soon developed a thriving packing industry at Calgary. Later he built at Edmonton, and the Swift Packing Co., of Chicago, built a packing plant at Edmonton. These plants did all their buying in the country, paying prices that were based on the eastern and export markets. In 1903 the public yard of Calgary developed, and in 1911, the first commission started, forming a Livestock Exchange in 1915. In 1916 the Edmonton Stock Yards Ltd. was built, and the commission firms organized an Exchange in 1918. A certain percentage of our stock then began going to the yards and open competition developed, resulting in the establishment of a market price at Calgary and Edmonton. The marketing of stock on the open yard has always had the biggest handicap in the entrenched system of the packers of buying through their drovers in the country in such a way as not to affect the yard or market price.

### Beginnings of Co-operation

In 1913 the old Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company began the co-operative shipping of farmers' stock by their elevator agents and selling them on the open market at Calgary, and later at Edmonton, returning to the producers the full returns for their individual animals which had retained their identity through marks, less the actual expense of handling. Later, upon the merging of this company into the United Grain Growers, this business was carried on until it attained such proportions that a subsidiary company, the United Livestock Growers, was incorporated to handle the business.

During the war years, with extreme high prices for cattle and hogs, the co-

operative marketing of livestock eked out a precarious existence against the fabulous prices, and the great energy expended by the drovers.

The severe winter of 1919-1920 with the high prices of cattle in the fall, the enormous feed bills of the winter and the unmarketable condition of the cattle in the spring, which forced the bulk of the cattle on grass before it could be marketed, the great collapse of cattle prices that summer, the total abandonment of the droving business by a great majority of drovers who, through falling prices, had gone bankrupt in the business, all of these things caused the farmer to take extraordinary methods to salvage what he could from the financial wreck of his livestock activities. As most of the drovers were no longer in business and the ones that remained paid such disastrous prices, co-operative shipping of livestock began to assume larger proportions. All over the Province we saw co-operative shipping associations of various kinds spring up. Some were very loosely organized and centred around the secretary of a U.F.A. Local or the manager of a co-operative store. In a few of the better livestock districts, such as Blindman Valley and Buffalo Lakes, we saw incorporated shipping associations on a contract basis develop.

### Advantage of Contract Associations

These Associations were all successful in direct ratio to the amount of energy and ability that was put into the undertaking. The contract associations were found to have a decided advantage in the fact that the contract acted as a stabilizer and solidified the membership. With the aid of the contract these associations avoided many of the pitfalls, such as excessive shipping costs on light loads,

that the loosely organized, or non-contract association could not get away from. Many a shipper in a non-contract association has been heart-broken, and good co-operative shippers dissatisfied with the result from a shipment, because at the last moment, after the shipper had made all arrangements for a full car, the local drover had stepped out and bought stock from one or two farmers at a price which probably lost the drover money, and the co-operative shipment went to the market light, with excessive costs. This result satisfied the drover and made it money well spent, for when the final returns came back and the producers were settled for on the basis of what their stock brought on the market, less the abnormal expense of getting it to market, caused by light loading, the dissatisfaction created retarded the growth of the association, if it did not disrupt it entirely, thereby giving the drover an opportunity to continue and make his profits on future shipments.

The tendency of the uninformed producer to judge the success of a shipping association by the results of a light loaded shipment, against the fictitious prices paid one or two men by the drover, for the sole purpose of disrupting the organization, is greater among the non-contract associations than it is with the associations that have the moral effect of the contract behind them. Further, the contract associations have a definite membership of livestock shippers, who are under the control of the livestock shipper of the community. The association can therefore give much better service, through its shipper, than can be given by the general membership of the U.F.A. Local or by a store board, where the control is not entirely with the actual livestock shippers.

### Become Important Factor

In 1923 and 1924 these shipping associations had developed to the place where they were an important factor in livestock marketing in this Province. They would, through their policy of shipping on a cost basis, eliminate the drover in their community and were paying their producers prices which showed a lessened

## A.C.L.P. Handled Over 40 Per Cent of Alberta Stockyards Business

The Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers have been in operation in Alberta two years and five months, the first two years selling their livestock through one of the existing sales agencies, beginning operations on their own account the first of January, 1928. In May we handled 51 per cent of all the stock going through the Calgary yards and 53 per cent of all the live stock going through the Edmonton yards. This represents approximately 38 per cent of the hogs, 23 per cent of the cattle and 18 per cent of the sheep marketed in Alberta during this period. We have been fortunate in that since the 1st of January there has never been a month that the sales agency did not earn a net revenue. With the existing staff 50 per cent more live stock could be handled on both yards with practically no additional expense. This increase of volume would give the organization more selling strength and prestige. Further, the increased revenue could enable the sales agency to give more and better service besides leaving a considerable surplus to be prorated back among the member associations.

The management are taking aggressive measures this summer through country organization work to increase the volume and thereby increase the benefits to all members.



margin of 50-75c per hundred between their local point and the Calgary and Edmonton markets.

With this local success it is only natural that they should seek ways and means of broadening their sphere of usefulness. Each of these associations found that while they had eliminated the local drover, and had absorbed his profit for their producers, that when they reached the central market with their livestock, each association shipping to whatever commission firm they desired, that they began to develop a great deal of competition between themselves. In other words, the buyers on the market would play one association against the other, until one of the weaker associations broke and sold their stock. Immediately the weaker association sold, this established the market which all other Associations had to accept. They further found that in shipping to the ordinary commission firms they were not serving the best interests of the producer, because the private commission firms were not truly representative of the best interests of the producers, inasmuch as the private commission firm's best interests were served when a great volume was moved at a price which allowed a speculative profit; further, that private commission firms increased the speculative element on the market by selling large quantities of stock to each other, rather than trying to eliminate all speculative profits by dealing direct with the packer. Also because of the small volume of business that some firms had, it was necessary for them to handle stock in a manner that would yield a greater revenue than the producer thought he was paying, namely, selling commissions.

#### Historic Meeting in Lacombe

With a view of organizing the weaker associations and federating all the livestock shipping associations in the Province under one selling head, a meeting was called in Lacombe, the summer of 1924, with representatives from all the existing shipping associations in the Province, and from this meeting a Provincial Board was set up to work out a plan and organize the producers of this Province under a central selling agency.

The plan at first adopted, called for the sign-up of producers under a Provincial contract, and under that contract the producers agreed to band themselves with other contract signers of their community into a local shipping association, the alternative plan being that where they so desired they could incorporate with complete autonomy in shipping, and the incorporated association signing a cross contract with the central selling agency for the purpose of selling on the central markets, all stock shipped.

As a result of actual experience, it has been found that the local incorporated units, with more responsibility and authority, have developed the greatest efficiency, and today with 34 contract associations in the Province, all are organized, or organizing as incorporated units.

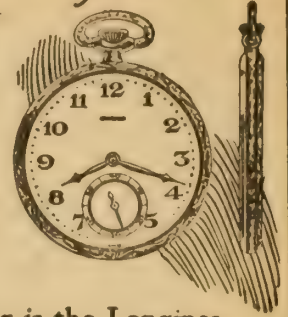
#### Sign-up Campaign

The Provincial Board entered into a joint sign-up campaign in the summer of 1925 with the Dairy, and Egg and Poultry Pools. At the end of the sign up campaign while the objective was attained it was found that under the Provincial contract, the sign-up was so scattered as to be almost of no avail in shipping. After the first convention, when a permanent Board was elected, that Board began organizing into local

(Continued on page 28)

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Your Company is to be congratulated on the service which it is extending to its policyholders, and if I can do anything for your Company at any time I will be glad to do so.

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Lougheed Building

CENTRAL OFFICE, U.F.A.

Calgary



## DAY DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 8)

he had nothing on either, for both came back at him in fine style, and the beauty of it all was that through this haze of pleasantries the speakers got their message across.

## A 94-Year-Old Veteran

Just before the close, Mr. Wood made a very touching apology for what he called an oversight on his part. Away back in 1886 he attended a state gathering of the Farmers and Laborers Union at Pertle Springs, Missouri, and among those taking a prominent part in the proceedings was a tall, thin man, with grey hair and long white beard, state lecturer for the Union. Since that time, said Mr. Wood, this gentleman had never

ceased to take a foremost part in the organization work of farmers and kindred associations wherever he happened to be, and since the opening of the institute the President had again observed the gentleman not only present, but with undimmed enthusiasm and as much vigor as ever, taking a part in the proceedings. That gentleman was R. C. Owens. He was now, that evening, 94 years old and at that advanced age still thinking as hopefully of the future, still looking forward as eagerly to the realization of co-operative ideals, as anyone in the hall. He should not only have been invited to the banquet, but should have been the guest of honor. President Wood humbly apologized for having overlooked the matter, and as the Government of Al-

berta intended to honor members of the Institute at a banquet on Thursday, he requested them to make good his deficiency.

C. G. Randall brought the greetings of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and also of the co-operative associations of the United States. His theme was "bigger and better live stock associations." The bigger and better idea was taking hold of all business corporations, and he quoted figures to show that co-operatives were following suit.

## Analysis of U.S. Co-operation

Analysing the co-operative business of the States, Mr. Randall said that although co-ops were in existence for around fifty years, large scale co-operatives came into





being around 1900. In dairying, the dairymen's league of New York headed the list of large scale operation with a business during 1927 amounting to \$73,716,000; the Land o' Lakes Creamery did a business of \$39,851,000. The entire field of associations in this line reached a total business of \$211,806,093. In fruit and vegetables the Californian fruit growers came first with a business of \$85,295,000; while 12 of the leading co-ops did \$149,753,443 worth in 1927. In cotton, the growers of Dallas, Texas, had \$23,812,000 to their effort, and six cotton marketing associations did around \$88,000,000 business in the same year. Live stock showed good results, the Minneapolis division showing that St. Paul Market handled around \$34,330,000 in co-operative business in 1927, and twenty-five of the other terminals around \$270,000,000. Besides terminal co-operative associations there were 5000 local associations, the whole handling \$100,000,000. Taking all commodities combined, the sum of effort in the United States amounted to \$2,500,000,000.

Mr. Randall took it for granted that the Grain Pools in Canada had done at least half a billion dollars worth of business that year too. There must also have been a very substantial business in live stock and wool, as well as other farm commodities. The Pools had in 1926 526,000 members, so he judged from that that Canada also aimed at bigger and better co-operative business. He gave many reasons to show that from 25 cents to 75 cents per hundred had been added to live stock values through large scale co-operative marketing. The first large terminals had been boycotted out of existence, but had now been fully established. He outlined the work of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture, in regard to co-op marketing, the services of the terminals, and the essential points for success.

#### Six Points Worth While

He had "six points worth while," all of which he elaborated. These were: A capable and efficient manager and staff; a working board of directors with the emphasis on the *working*; a well-informed, active and supporting membership; adequate financing and facilities; a volume sufficient for economical business; and a working program.

Some of the high lights of his speech were these:

"If an association does not give its members adequate information there are plenty of others outside ready to undertake that function. Information obtained through rumor, however, will be found to have usually originated with opponents whose interests are contrary to the well-being of co-operative associations."

"Commissions on a business amounting to \$50,000 would be about 11 per cent, while those on a business of \$200,000 would approximate 50 per cent."

"5,000,000 dollars is spent every day by big business on research. Co-operative marketing must follow suit and institute research work."

"It is necessary to develop a working philosophy with a clear-cut goal. Many producers had a tendency to become discouraged and weak-kneed in their efforts when the breaks were somewhat against them, and when they were in that mental state they were subject to the subtle arguments of those whose interests are other than sympathetic. The building up of a sound working program will enable these discouraged ones to resist

such subtle attacks on the citadel of co-operative marketing."

Practically the same experiences, historically, were recorded by A. B. Claypool, only differing in scale and degree, insofar as Alberta live stock growers were concerned. Elsewhere readers will find a graphic and consecutive account of their experiences.

E. B. Ramsay dealt with the problems of management in a lucid way, his observations being applicable to all forms of co-operation.

#### Insight Into Workings of Agency

George McIvor gave the members an insight into the workings of the Central Selling Agency and its functions. He outlined its establishment, read the memorandum of association, showed how the statistical department collected information of incalculable value to the sales force, traced the progress of wheat from the time it came into the hands of the Central, explained how the Pool's own offices in Argentina, in Paris and London functioned, how the Continental brokers handled Pool Wheat, showed how direct selling had increased to a large percentage, indicated the progress and value of west-bound shipment, regretted failure to deliver on the part of certain line elevators, and stressed the need of

#### MEMBER INSTITUTE EXECUTIVE



H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD

volume and yet more volume, to make the Pool's own facilities a still greater success and bring still better results to the grower. Afterwards, he answered many questions and the members of the Institute were abundantly satisfied and encouraged to think that their interests are in mighty good hands.

#### Dairy Selling Agency

Then Mr. Scott, chairman of the Mayfair Creamery, Vancouver, gave a finely thought out talk on the functions of a selling agency for dairy products, in the course of which he made a rather scathing indictment of the "trade" for methods which he claimed kept butter quality on

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who ask for one.

**ALL GOOD GROCERS**

**SELL**

### "BAKE-RITE"



Alberta so low that it was practically impossible to break into or maintain a place in outside markets. He claimed, further, that Alberta had too many creameries for economical manufacture. To dispense with 75 creameries would be one step toward putting the butter industry on its feet.

Poor quality of Alberta butter originated when, because of too many creameries and not enough cream, the creameries instituted cream buying stations which inaugurated a vicious competition, and as premiums were offered for quan-

tity the producer became lax in taking care of his product. The abolition of this by legislation and the appointment of government cream graders had lessened the evil for one year. But when new creameries sprang up bringing the total up to 101, quality of butter again went down and cream grading was powerless to stop it. This was because these small creameries had to keep cream, which had graded high enough, too long for fine quality butter.

Mr. Scott paid a compliment to the Central Alberta Co-operative association,

which through the intelligent action of Mr. Larsen, a co-operator at heart and the owner of the Meadow Creamery at Alix, was formed for greater volume and co-operative action. Economy, quality and efficient marketing had been developed to the mutual benefit of owner and association, the producers benefitting in the few years to the tune of \$80,000.

The Mayfair Creamery at Vancouver acted as selling agent there for the Central Alberta Pool. Mr. Scott outlined the conditions surrounding market-

(Continued on page 38)

## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

to "outlaw war," so long as the signing of a scrap of paper does not interfere with plans for "preparedness." An agreement signed under such conditions would seem to be of doubtful value.

War will not be effectually outlawed until its causes have been removed. Those causes, as the late President Wilson, Lloyd George, Marshal Foch, and other eminent men who have been behind the scenes agreed in stating, are deeply rooted in our competitive economic system. War, if it can be ended at all, will be ended by the substitution of co-operation for competition throughout the whole field of our economic life. The movement is in its infancy, but every man and woman who joins the ranks of the co-operators is taking a step towards permanent peace.

\* \* \*

## NO GROUNDS FOR ENMITY

Among arguments which have been advanced as proof that international co-operation between farmers in the development of marketing policy, is undesirable, perhaps the most fatuous is that of a newspaper opposed to the pooling principle which declares that Canadian farmers must regard the primary producers of certain other great grain growing countries as their natural trade enemies, and suggests that we should have no dealings with them, because these countries are "competitors" on the world's grain markets.

The argument might with equal validity have been advanced as a reason why Alberta farmers should regard Saskatchewan or Manitoba farmers as their enemies, or even as a reason why every farmer, before the establishment of the Pool, should have regarded his neighbor, who sold his grain in the same competitive market as himself, as his "enemy."

The Alberta farmers, however, wisely came to the conclusion that competition between neighbor and neighbor was suicidal, and decided to substitute co-operation. Then the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Wheat Pools were formed. According to the reasoning of the opponent of the Pools, Alberta farmers should have looked upon the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pools as their competitors and enemies. But the Pools in fact eliminated competition between themselves by their decision to co-operate.

The Canadian Pools form a compact whole which can be efficiently administered by a single agency. As between producers in Canada and those of other countries the situation is a different one. But there is no reason for enmity and every reason for goodwill between them, and for rejoicing in the fact that the success of the Canadian Pools has given inspiration and encouragement and an impetus to co-operative effort among the producers of many other lands.

\* \* \*

## CONCERNING RUSSIA

A number of our readers have expressed a desire to consult independent sources of information about Russia.

We are inclined to the opinion that knowledge of that

country, both before, during and since the revolution, is desirable wherever possible, as a basis upon which to form sound judgments.

Although little knowledge is to be gained from the daily press as to the extent of the general literature of post-war Russian history, and third-rate writers are more commonly quoted (Theodora Dreiser, who has been writing for the North American Newspaper Alliance, is an exception), there is, in fact, a fairly extensive literature available by authors whose critical faculties are acute. This literature varies in tone from pronounced sympathy to definite antagonism.

\* \* \*

Probably there are few, if any, works by non-Russians which combine the joint labors of men who have had wide experience of Russia and other parts of Western Asia and in the diplomatic world, in as great a degree as the sections by the advisory delegates in the Official Report of the British Trades Union Delegation to Russia in 1924. The greater part of this report was written by these delegates: Captain Harold G. Grenfell, George Young, M.V.O., and Major A. R. McDonell, C.B.E. The extent to which the intellectual and social outlook of these distinguished Englishmen may have been affected by their post-war affiliation with the moderate British Labor Party we are, of course, not in a position to judge, but their records will inspire confidence, at least in the minds of a majority of our readers of British birth, in their personal honor and loyalty to truth as they see it.

\* \* \*

Captain Grenfell entered the British Navy in 1883, and retired in 1920. He was engaged in the Admiralty Intelligence Department in 1904-1905; was Governor of Hong Kong Naval prison 1907-8; Admiralty War Staff 1910-11; Naval Attache, British Embassy, St. Petersburg, April, 1912, to November, 1916; head of the Naval Division to Finland, December, 1918, to June, 1919. Captain Grenfell, like Mr. Young, is today associated with the British Labor party.

Major McDonell was educated at St. Paul's School, London; resident in Russia from 1902-1919; British Vice-Consul, Baku, South Russia, 1907-1916; with the British military forces in Caucasus and North Persia, 1916-1919 (temporary Major). Foreign Office Temporary First Division Clerk, 1919-1923.

George Young was educated at Eton and foreign universities; was in the British diplomatic service (passing in Russian) 1896-1915. Admiralty Intelligence, 1915-18; volunteered in the ranks, February, 1918, and commissioned R.M.A., August; *London Daily News* correspondent through the German revolution, December, 1918, to August, 1919. Mr. Young was professor of Portuguese and examiner in Ottoman law, London University, 1919-1922. He joined the Labor party in 1920, and is a member of the Advisory Council on International Affairs. He is described in the preface to the report, as the author of numerous works on foreign affairs.

The report, which received very little notice in the press of this country, may be obtained from 32 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, England, price 2 shillings and 6 pence (60 cents). It is, of course, four years old and needs to be supplemented today by later information. A cloth bound edition of this report may be obtained for about \$1.25.



## NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 5)

trip to Pembina as being an education to himself. He admonished his hearers that, great as had been the need of such an organization as ours in the past, the future would see still greater problems for us to handle. Mr. Brownlee spoke of his trip to Europe and of the activities of the co-operatives in the British Isles and in Denmark. He emphasized the difference between the operation of our political action and the methods adopted by the other political parties. He spoke of the financial progress the Government had made since 1921 and of the unfounded charges of extravagance levelled by its opponents.

Altogether, the convention showed that there was no falling off in the U.F.A. spirit in the Pembina Constituency. The convention was presided over by H. Critchlow, the president of the association.

## DISCUSS WEED CONTROL

Weed control was the chief topic of the June meeting of Atkinson U.F.A. Local, states G. W. Simpson, secretary. "A 99 per cent attendance was recorded. We were favored by addresses from L. A. Parry, of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Forster, field inspector, the remarks being timely and greatly appreciated. A picnic was arranged for July 11th; also an auto trip to Wainwright Park is under contemplation. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting, and we were then favored by songs from Mr. Jack Lawrence of Minburn and members of the Local."

## SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS, \$17,000

Pembina Live Stock Shipping Association held their annual general meeting in the Community Hall, Tomahawk, on June 23rd, with 60 members present. It was found that the business handled during the first seven months amounted to well over \$17,000.

There was a lively discussion on trucking hogs, the final decision being that the railroad gives the best all year service. Two of the staff of the A.C.L.P. were present, Wm. Young, organizer, and W. E. Piggot, accountant. Mr. Young gave some extremely interesting facts and we shall be pleased to have these men again at any future meetings.

The ladies of U.F.A. Local No. 64 served lunch to the visitors and directors, a courtesy greatly appreciated by all. —E. W. Berry, Secretary U.F.A. Local No. 64.

## Entire Province Benefitted by Heavy Rain

Fortnightly Crop Report of Publicity Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture

Early seeded wheat is now in the shot blade in many sections of the Province and all grains are making rapid and vigorous growth, according to the telegraphic reports received on Friday by the Department of Agriculture, for the fourth fortnightly crop report of the season. The entire Province has benefitted by the rains which have been general during the past two weeks, and the set-back which crops in some areas received as a result

of delayed germination is rapidly being recovered although some fields are somewhat patchy. Warm growing weather is now the most urgent requirement for crops to take full advantage of the abundant supply of moisture.

Never in the history of the Province has a crop been sown under better conditions as far as high quality of seed and treatment for disease are concerned, and never has more concerted action been taken to keep fields free from noxious weeds.

Some seven thousand acres have been seeded to sugar beets in the southern part of the Province, and of this acreage fully one-third is reported to be showing a perfect stand, with the remainder giving promise of a good average crop.

Cutting of alfalfa and sweet clover has commenced in the south but has been interrupted to some extent by the rains. Very local hail damage is reported in one or two districts, but crops in the affected areas are making a good recovery. Practically no insect injury to crops has occurred with the exception of the appearance of wireworms in some northern districts.

Crops in the Peace River country are well advanced and in view of the increased acreage under crop this year in the north, conditions generally are considered promising for heavy grain shipments next fall and winter.

## Protest Against Free Trade in Farm Products Only

H. Young Re-elected President Wetaskiwin Federal C.A.—Mrs. E. E. Sparks Again Secretary

About two hundred persons attended the annual convention of Wetaskiwin Federal Constituency Association, held in Wetaskiwin on June 21st. Henry Young, of Millet, who was chairman, was re-elected as president of the association, and Mrs. E. E. Sparks, of Brightview, was re-elected secretary.

Resolutions carried included one recommending an increase in the sessional indemnity of Members of Parliament; another protested against free trade in farm products and high protection in other industries, and declared that the Government should either remove the hardship imposed upon the dairy industry of Canada by the Australian and other treaties, or remove the tariff from all goods the farmers have to buy.

A most enjoyable banquet concluded the day's program. It was decided to hold the next convention in Lacombe, and the one following in Leduc.

Mrs. D. J. Christie, U.F.W.A. director, gave an address dealing especially with the problems of the women's branch of the organization; other speakers were T. Page Baker, of Ponoka; D. J. Christie, of Strathcona; C. Haarsted, Bentley; A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin; and Wm. Irvine, M.P. for the constituency.

"I am glad to note," said Mr. Irvine, "a returning gleam of the enthusiasm which characterized the Association prior to our first political victory in 1921. I feel certain that we are all better fitted for the real task in which we are engaged than we were then. We now appreciate that we not only have to organize a Wheat Pool, or win a political victory at the polls, but that we have got to keep these

things going until the larger purpose has been achieved."

## Equal Responsibility

Turning to political matters the speaker emphasized the relationship existing between the sitting member and the convention. It was to the latter that the member looked for guidance in matters of political policy, and in consequence the convention must assume equal responsibility with the members in that regard. Before entering upon a review of the session's work, Mr. Irvine sought advice on two specific matters. One of these had to do with the suggested increase in the indemnity for parliamentarians, and upon this matter he made no comment, beyond stating that as the electorate was his employer, it was the right of the electorate to state whether or not an increase would be sanctioned.

The other matter involved the tariff. In this connection Mr. Irvine pointed out that the general tariff policy of the United Farmers, as stated in past years, was well known to be one of lower and still lower tariffs, with a view to ultimate free trade, and that both Liberals and Conservatives were committed to high tariff. Mr. Irvine explained that he had received many communications, during the past session, from Locals and individuals in the constituency, urging him to use his influence and vote to the end that the Australian Treaty be abolished. To do so might be interpreted by some as contrary to the declared opinion of the U.F.A. on tariff matters, hence it was necessary to ask the convention to express its mind on the matter.

## Free Trade for Farmers

Mr. Irvine voiced the opinion that farmers and their representatives were being taken advantage of because of their known prejudice in favor of tariff reduction. He instanced the case of tariff reductions on material imported for manufacturing purposes. To reduce tariff on material without corresponding reductions in the tariff on the finished product was merely a way of enriching a few manufacturing favorites of the Government. Yet farmer members were supposed to support such reductions in order to be consistent with their tariff ideas. Moreover, Mr. Irvine said, Canada's markets for dairy produce had been offered to Australia, in return for the possibility of our protected manufacturers finding a market in Australia for their products. In this way the farmers were given free trade on farm products, but high protection was extended to the manufacturer on all commodities which the farmer had to buy. Thus agriculture had become the victim of the worst phases of both protection and free trade.

"As your representative," he said, "we are silenced in the face of this injustice by a commitment to a doctrine which is sometimes more sentimental than scientific, and at times more honored in the breach than in the observance."

"The Government and Parliament were buoyant over the return of prosperity," said the speaker. "This buoyancy reflected itself in the rather extravagant increases in public expenditure."

## What is Prosperity

"Prosperity," continued Mr. Irvine, "might mean fortunes for a few manipulators of credit and stock jugglers. Real prosperity, however, consists in the abundance of goods and services available to supply the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life."

He asked why it was that prosperity



came and went, and why it was that in Canada, with such abundance of natural wealth, with its real and potential plant equipment and superfluity of labor power, prosperity was not a permanent condition?

#### Credit Control Required

Continuing, Mr. Irvine described in a simple and graphic way the circuit flow of money and goods in the process of production. He contended that under a profit system there was not enough money circulated as wages, dividends and interest, to buy back the goods produced. Therefore goods which people would like to use, but which they were unable to buy through lack of purchasing power, gradually clogged the wheels of industry, and finally culminated in acute depression, and at times complete paralysis. What was required was a scientific control of credit in order that it may perform its proper function as the distributor of goods.

Either the present Governments were not aware of the relation of credit control to stabilized prosperity, or they were prevented by interested individuals from taking the proper steps to secure that control. One of these two conclusions must be drawn from the actions of the Government. In times of depression, such as we experienced after the war, they curtailed expenses and joined in the discordant song of "Thrift", which was shouted by every moneymonger in the Dominion. When prosperity returns, the Government, in the prevailing boom spirit, spends public money extravagantly. These policies should be reversed, continued Mr. Irvine, if the Government were seized of the importance of finance, as we have a right to expect a Government to be.

Dealing with taxation, Mr. Irvine said there were three things to be noted in this year's budget. The first was that there had been a great many tariff changes without any change in the tariff; second, that the income tax was cut by 10 per cent; and third, that all so-called tariff reductions were made on material imported for manufacturing, and thus will add to the profits of that class, there being no reduction in cost to the consumer.

#### LAWN HILL EXTENDS INVITATION

Lawn Hill U.F.A. invites all the surrounding Locals to a basket picnic to be held at the Lawn Hill School on July 11th, at 2 p.m., when Wm. Irvine, M.P., and W. T. Lucas, M.P., will address the gathering. Coffee will be served free. —R. Gordon, Secretary.

#### ON TRIP TO ENGLAND

H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A. and Chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, left Calgary on June 29th for England, on a business trip on behalf of the Wheat Pool. He will be accompanied by George McIvor, of the Central Selling Agency.

#### WARNER CONVENTION

The annual meeting of Warner U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held on June 25th, was well attended considering the condition of the roads following a three-days' rain, states a report from the secretary, R. A. Warren.

Speeches by Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Mrs. King of Lethbridge, and W. McLeod of the Wheat Pool office, were much appreciated. Officers for the ensuing year are A. H. Steckle, president; N. L. Eliason

and Mrs. F. J. Malloy, vice-presidents; R. A. Warren, secretary. The convention concluded with a dance, which was successful in every way.

#### INTER-PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

With further reference to Resolution No. 6, regarding the holding of an institute of co-operation, which is dealt with on page 12, a letter from Premier Brownlee states:

"As a result of my visit to Regina and some reflection on the value of the International Wheat Pool Conference from an inspirational standpoint, it has occurred to me that more real good would be accomplished by increasing the status of this movement by making it national instead of Provincial. This would involve trying to link up as many Provinces as possible interested in the co-operative movement in an inter-Provincial movement, and arranging for the Institute to be held in the different Provinces each year. In my opinion we can gradually widen the interest in the movement and at the same time give greater encouragement to leaders of co-operative thought to attend such an Institute and the inspirational value to the producers would be correspondingly increased."

#### SECOND DAY OF INSTITUTE

(Continued from page 36)

ing at Vancouver. The objective of the Meadow Creamery was to keep a high and uniform quality constantly so that consumers would become familiar with and demand that product. The identity would be preserved, and it would always be fresh. Competition was mainly from Australia, good butter but rather flat on account of the laws compelling reduction of acidity in the antipodes.

Buyers were organized, but it had been impossible to get sellers to stick. The formula of the buyer was "How much will you deliver to us at how much below a certain figure?" There was always some seller who would quote a low figure, and the market was insecure.

#### Co-operative Accounting

F. M. Harvey's address on co-operative accounting was a masterly effort, providing much useful information which the many officials of various co-operatives present could utilize with advantage and profit to their organizations. No address today was given more attention or aroused deeper interest than Mr. Harvey's.

H. E. Spencer, M.P., Battle River, made an efficient chairman for the day.

#### WHEAT POOL NEWS

(Continued from page 21)

his neighbor rather than against him, is in his own best interest. The surest guarantee of the growing strength of any organization is a realization of the necessity of forgetting the other fellow's faults, learning from him where possible, and above all, diligently attending to the work of building, with the motto of service always in mind."

Farming was referred to by the speaker as the oldest occupation on earth. For an individual to trace his ancestry back through several generations of association with the land was usually a matter of pride and there was, therefore, every reason why the farmer should regard his own calling as first among all callings. This was owing to the fact that from the standpoint of prime necessity it was first and it was first, also, from the stand-

point of keeping fresh the life blood of the nation. This much is true of agriculture generally, and it is particularly the case in Canada. The speaker deplored the tendency of many farmers to encourage their brightest sons and daughters to leave the farm and he thought that "we must as farmers come in reality to regard our calling as the greatest in the world; as contributing more to the fundamental needs of human life and to the national life of the country than any other and as offering opportunities for a life of usefulness and service to say the least, second to no other—a field of endeavor in which the best of our boys and girls will find ample scope for the exercise of all their ability."

#### DENIES U.S. CHARGE

Hon. Wm. J. Jardine, secretary of agriculture in the United States, made the suggestion that United States grain exported through Montreal is being tampered with in order to de-grade the quality, making it inferior to Canadian grain. T. W. Harvie, general manager of the Port of Montreal, has come out with a point blank denial of the charge. He stated that the harbor commissioners tamper with nothing, and deliver grain according to orders, but it is subject to inspection, and the same inspection, as the Canadian grain. The reason he gives for American grain going through Montreal is that Montreal is the economic port and provides the best service of any grain port in the world.

#### Central Pool Has Selling Agency at Vancouver

The annual meeting of the Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association was held at Alix on Wednesday, June 20th, reports the secretary of the Association, F. J. Setters.

"The financial report showed that since March 2nd, 1925, the association has benefited its members to the extent of \$69,926.96 over the regular market price paid for butter-fat in the Province," writes Mr. Setters. "This sum has been distributed as follows: Cash dividends to members, \$48,138.57; Participation certificates, \$21,788.39.

"The latter figure is a reserve, held as working capital, for which each member holds a certificate showing his or her equity in the reserve. In addition to this reserve, there is approximately \$6,000.00 as an additional reserve, for various contingencies; additional equipment to the extent of \$10,000. has been purchased, and all organizing expenses have been taken care of.

"The membership now stands at approximately 1500.

"The election of officers resulted in the following being elected: J. D. Johnstone, Ferintosh, president; U. G. Marryatt, Alix, vice-president; A. F. Wright, Ardley, third member of the executive; W. R. Barker, Lacombe, District No. 3; H. J. Meers, Leslieville, District No. 4; Curt Hitchner, Gadsby, District No. 6; C. M. Butterfield, Veteran, District No. 7.

"Arrangements have now been completed, whereby the Association has its own butter selling agency in Vancouver, which is proving a boon to the organization."

#### CLAYPOOL OUTLINES HISTORY

(Continued from page 33)

shipping associations, the territory where the most signers were, and in most districts the local Board of Directors saw



the wisdom of the local incorporation and changed into that system.

The setting up of a selling agency on the central yards presented a great difficulty, as the prospects for the first year at least were that the organization expenses were going to be very heavy, and the volume of contract stock actually delivered on the central yards very light. After a great deal of negotiation, an arrangement was entered into with the United Livestock Growers for the handling of the contract stock, in return for which the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers, Ltd., were given half the representation on the United Livestock Growers' Board. This arrangement existed for two years until, at the Convention of the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers in 1927, instructions were given to the Board to set up their own selling agency. Negotiations were then made with a view of the A.C.L.P. Ltd., taking over all tangible assets of the U.L.G. Ltd. in Alberta. But when this agreement was not ratified by the U.G.G. Convention, the A.C.L.P. acquired their own staff and facilities on the Calgary and Edmonton Yards.

#### Inter-Provincial Arrangement

Following the lead of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba organized on a Provincial basis and an interprovincial arrangement was entered into on the 1st of January, 1928, whereby the Central Livestock Co-operative opened for business on the St. Boniface market to handle the stock from the three organizations that was sold on those yards.

## Correspondence

#### SHIPMENTS AT ECKVILLE

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I must protest against the misrepresentation which occurs in the article headed 'Comparison of Pool and Drover Prices at Eckville,' of June 1st.

Let the writer of this article, or any one else, read my brief letter in the previous issue of *The U.F.A.* again and it will be seen at once that my comparison of shipping costs at this point was not between the drover and the Pool but between the case of the farmer shipping a car load himself and shipping through the local Pool agency.

The entire article, as a reply to my letter, is thus based on a misunderstanding, and I must add, a very careless misunderstanding.

My letter was meant to appear in April before our local annual Pool meeting and at that time it was not generally known here (what Mr. Claypool at that meeting made clear to us) that the Central Agency's charges were the same as those of the commission firms.

The fact remains, however, that Pool members here who can muster a car load and ship direct to Calgary can effect a saving of some \$40.00. There is not volume enough of Pool business to enable the local agency to handle a carload as cheaply as the farmer himself.

In view of a circular letter that has recently been sent to Pool members ignoring local arrangements, it would be a great advantage if members with carloads could ship to the A.C.L.P. direct. Such members should not be asked to sacrifice so much as the present system entails.

Yours truly,

G. CHRISTIE.

Eckville.

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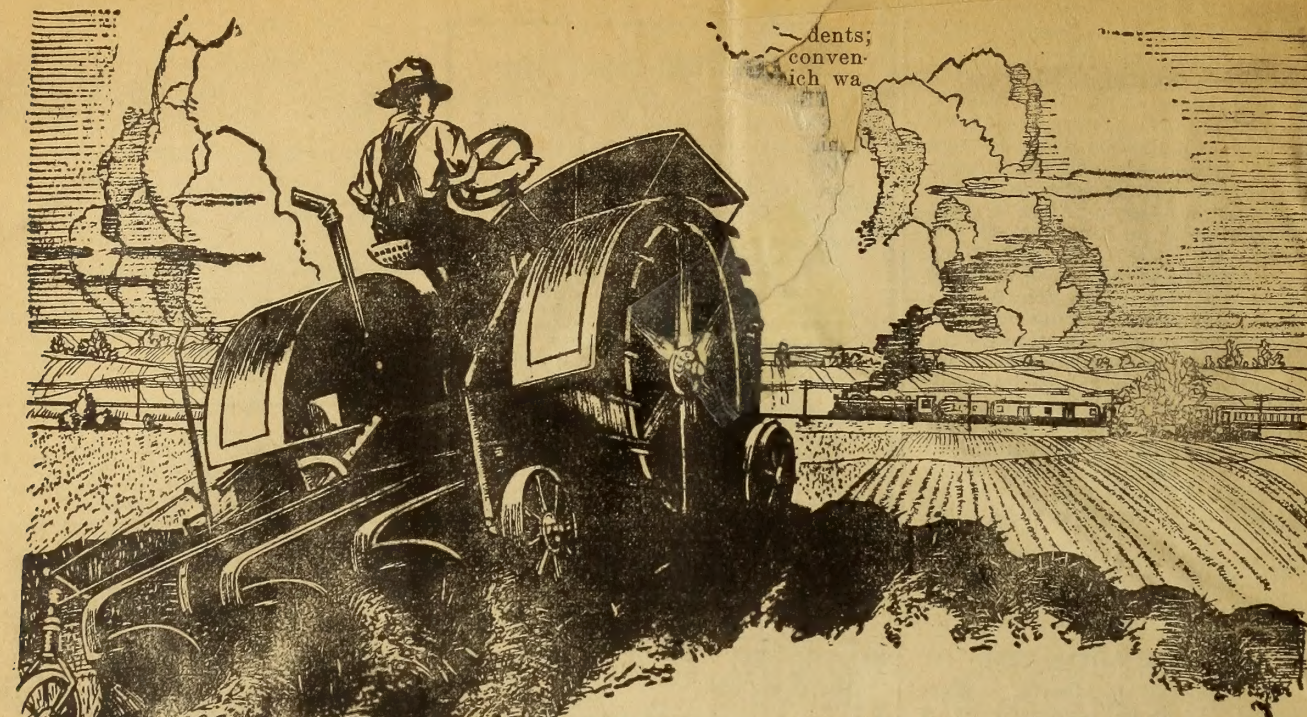
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